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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1876. NO. 117.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday's Proceedings in both Houses.

Introduction of Bills for Secession of Portions of the South Side.

The House Amends and Passes Finance Bill on First Reading.

Debate on Repeal of the Resumption Act

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 21, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

The following bills were introduced:

Act for the relief of surviving volunteer soldiers of the Mexican war, providing for a bounty of two hundred dollars to every Pennsylvanian in the Mexican war.

Act providing for recording the sale of mortgages and leases.

Joint resolution providing that the Chief Clerks of the House and Senate be directed to purchase a copy of the general railroad laws for each member of the Legislature at a cost not to exceed three dollars and a half per copy.

Act providing that the costs of contested election cases, when the courts decide complaint not without probable cause, shall be paid by the districts in which the contests arise, collectable like other debts against the districts.

The following bills passed third reading and were presented to the House for concurrence:

Act authorizing the payment of the expenses of calling out the National Guard to suppress the riots in Luzerne and Schuylkill counties.

Act providing for the transfer of awards of arbitrators by filing a certified copy of the records in the case in another county.

Act providing that in cases where the bail for stay of execution is likely to prove insolvent the court may call the bail into court and demand further security.

Mr. Wood offered the following resolution, which was laid over for second reading on Wednesday:

WHEREAS, The groundhog has been making and superintending the weather ever since the discovery of America; and

WHEREAS, There never was recorded any appropriation of money for his arduous and responsible services therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to him, and that he be requested to continue the weather until the Probabilities can afford to dispense with his services.

Resolved, That Groundhog day be declared a legal holiday.

Mr. Wood a so read a bill in place for the secession of all wards from the Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-fifth, inclusive, from the city of Pittsburgh.

Bills on first reading—Act to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies in the State.

Act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens of morigages.

Act to provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts and other municipalities or incorporated districts.

Act conferring additional powers upon the several boroughs.

Supplementary act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Councils and city, ward, township and borough officers, excepting school directors elected by the people, and fixing the time for the inauguration of mayors of cities.

Act authorizing bridge companies to exercise corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of other bridges.

Act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads.

Act for the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals.

Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Act relating to appeals in cases of summary conviction.

Act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by mayors, deputy mayors, aldermen and justices of the peace, requiring them to record on the information the residence of persons taken as bail, and the location and extent of their property.

Act relating to the transfer of loans of cities and counties.

Act relating to the service of notice of time and place of meetings of arbitrators.

Act to empower courts of Quarter Sessions to exclude farm lands from boroughs.

Act conferring equity jurisdiction upon courts of Common Pleas in all cases of mortgages of property and franchises by railroad, canal or navigation companies.

Adjourned till Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M.

On motion of Mr. Talley, the rules were suspended and the consideration of the Finance bill was taken up. The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sale of public works, or any part thereof; the income from or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, and two-thirds of all taxes on the capital stock of all corporations. The general revenue fund shall consist of one-third of all taxes on the capital stock of corporations and all other revenues of the Commonwealth; *provided*, that for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1876, two-thirds of the amount derived from the tax on the capital stock of corporations shall be paid into the general revenue fund, and the remaining one-third shall go to the sinking fund.

On motion of Mr. Gunster, the following additional proviso was added to the first section: "Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to authorize the use or application of any moneys which, under existing laws, have been already paid into the sinking fund, otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, nor in case of war, invasion or insurrection; also that the State Treasurer, on the first business day of each month, shall render to the Auditor General a detailed statement of the total amount in the State Treasury and the number of banks, corporations, firms and individuals with whom deposited."

On motion of Mr. Steever, the following was added as a third section to the bill: "Section III.—Whenever it shall appear by the monthly statement of the State Treasurer, as required by the second section of the act of May 9, 1874, relating to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that there is a balance remaining in the sinking fund which, for the time being, may not be required for the payment of any part of the public debt or the interest thereon, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are hereby authorized and directed to invest such unexpended balance in bonds of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, at a rate not exceeding the then market value of such bonds, the interest and other proceeds thereof to be applied in like manner as other moneys in the sinking fund are by law required to be applied."

The bill, as amended, then passed second reading.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented and appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, the consideration of the following resolution was taken up:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our members requested, to vote for and use all proper means to secure the repeal of so much of the act of Congress, approved January 14, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," as provides for resumption in coin, on and after January 1, 1879, of the outstanding legal tender notes of the United States.

Mr. Jackson moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations. Not agreed to—yeas 77, nays 85.

Mr. Hasson offered the following substitute to the above:

Resolved, That, if the Senate concur, our Senators are hereby instructed and our Congressmen requested, to support such measures as will place the business of the country on a reliable basis and bring about the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practical time consistent with the best interests of the people, keeping in view at the same time the rights and welfare of the debtor, as well as of the creditor class of citizens.

Mr. Wolfe offered an amendment to strike out the above, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Jackson supported his resolution in an able speech, replete with logic, eloquence and thought. The merchants, manufacturers and industrial classes of Pennsylvania would be relieved by the repeal of the Resumption act.

Mr. Wolfe spoke in opposition, when, on motion of Mr. Hunn, the whole matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Mitchell called up his resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 30th of March, and that no bill be introduced after the 13th of March. The resolution was defeated—yeas 47, nays 129.

A bill was read in place for the secession of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards of Pittsburgh.

There were no reports from committees and no bills were read in place.

Adjourned till Monday evening at 7:30.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 20, 1876.

The Senate passed two bills finally, today, and sent them to the House—the first of the session, and its machinery is now in order for disposing promptly of all the bills before it, as they come up. It has already killed two, postponed two, and about a dozen have been negatived in committee, and some forty others are in various stages of progress, on first, second and third reading. The House has a huge calendar of bills on second reading, but has so far disposed of only seven of them, two of which it has killed, and the other five are ready for third reading, but will not come up before Tuesday of next week. If the House cannot do better than this, it will soon get swamped.

The two which passed second reading in the House to-day relative to classification of cities, divides cities into five classes, instead of three, as now. First class, those with a population of 300,000 and over; second class, over 100,000 and under 300,000; third class, over 50,000 and less than 100,000; fourth class, over 20,000 and less than 50,000; and fifth class all under 20,000. This would leave Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in the second and first classes, as now, and Allegheny the only city in the third class.

The bill contains no other provisions, and the effect of its becoming a law would be to leave the act of 1874 applicable only to the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and relieve those cities only of the State from its provisions. This is not what Allegheny wants, and she had better give a look to the matter.

One or two cities of the present third class have already adopted the Wallace law of 1874, but most of them have refused; and the pending bill seems to be a shy to move to take the smaller cities out of the bearings of that law. It would be impossible, in the event of the passage of this bill as it stands, to erect any cities below the third class, there being no general law under which they could be chartered.

The Senate bill to punish physicians for false certificates to the insanity of those committed to insane hospitals, passed finally, but was reconsidered and laid over, the language being too vague and general to satisfy the wishes of its friends. The object of the bill is to reach the quacks who, under the guise of physicians, certify to insanity without knowing what constitutes that mental disease; and the difficulty is to designate this class so distinctly as to avoid embracing regular physicians who occasionally make mistakes in judgment. The bill as it now stands provides that any physician "who shall falsely certify" to insanity shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; but the word "falsely" seems hardly definite enough for the end aimed at. Perhaps by inserting next a more definite phrase may be found.

A bill framed by Mr. Jones, of Philadelphia, leaving it discretionary with executors, administrators or other fiduciaries to either hold or sell the stocks, bonds or other investments that may come into their hands, came to grief, to-day, by a vote of 13 to 27. The lawyers in the Senate kicked against it as an invasion of the well-settled and well-guarded practice of the State in such cases.

Quite a number of bills passed the Senate on second reading to-day, which will meet with little opposition in the final passage. One of these was Mr. Yerkes' bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases, and another was a bill brought here by John Sibney to amend the conspiracy act of 1872 so as to make nothing but actual violence or threats of harm punishable as a hindrance to persons who desire to labor for their employers. The use of "peaceful means" to prevent men from working for those against whom a strike is going on is not to be construed as "in any wise hindering" them from so working. As the Senate is always very thin on Friday, it is not probable that a decisive vote can be obtained on these bills before Monday.

The Democratic State Committee has been in session here to-day, and all the Democratic dead-beats of the last campaign, including the pious and loquacious Piolist, are parading the streets and airing their views, but in a very modest manner. The swagger of last year has departed from them. They fixed on Lancaster as the place for holding the Convention, much to the sorrow of the people of that city. All the other cities of the State are correspondingly glad, and tender their condolences to the Home of Thad. Stevens. This ghost of the Great Commoner should have been sufficient to frighten the Convention away from that place. SPECIAL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

PRESIDENT OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK IN JAIL.

LONDON, January 21.—Richard Banner Oakley, proprietor of the Co-operative Credit Bank, was arraigned to-day before the Lord Mayor and Sir R. Carden, on charges of fraud, false pretenses and conspiracy. The prosecuting counsel said the bank had received £40,000 from the public in the shape of deposits. An executive was put into the bank last Saturday, when it was found that there was only eleven shillings and eleven pence on hand, and no money to pay the clerks. On motion of the day a lady paid in £700, which was used to pay out the execution and the wages of the clerks. The prisoner was remanded, the Lord Mayor refusing to take bail.

Spain.

ELECTIONS FOR THE CORTES.

MADRID, January 21.—The elections for members of the Cortes are proceeding in an orderly manner throughout Spain.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The *Epoca*, in an editorial on the financial situation, urges the Ministry to reorganize the national finances on a sound basis and restrict public expenditures as much as possible.

France.

ADDRESS BY VICTOR HUGO.

PARIS, January 21.—Victor Hugo issued an address to the Senatorial delegations for Paris and France, in which he asks them to form a democracy which shall end foreign war by arbitration, civil war by amnesty and distress by education.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1876.

CREDITORS' SETTLEMENT WITH B. & P. LAWRENCE.

The creditors of B. & P. Lawrence, stationers, Maiden Lane, have agreed upon a settlement on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar, in five payments at six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months from February 1st, without interest. The liabilities of the firm were $234,115; assets $150,637.

Ohio Legislature.

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In the House, after a long and exciting debate, James S. Tyler, colored, was elected Engrossing Clerk. The Democrats supported James E. Crowell, an inmate of the Soldiers Home. The Ghegan law was passed by a party vote, the Republicans, with one exception, favoring it, and the Democrats, with no exception, opposing it.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Areas of rain or snow, with east to south winds, falling barometer and stationary or slight rise of temperature.

The Ohio Republican Executive Committee have decided to call the State Convention for March 29th, at Columbus.

A gin house and fifty bales of cotton, belonging to Enoch Ensley, near Memphis, were burned yesterday. Loss $20,000; insurance $6,000.

There is not much prospect that the Minnesota Legislature will appropriate any money for a display of State products at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

The railroads leading west from Chicago, yesterday reduced passenger rates to Denver from $57 to $52 20. The reduction affects the fare to all other points in Colorado.

The Titusville *Herald* announces that the Gibbs & Sterrett Manufacturing Company, of that city, has closed a contract with Thomas O'Donnell, Allshouse & Co., for furnishing them with their entire list of boilers and drilling tools, etc., for putting down the Centennial Oil Wells, at Philadelphia, during the Exposition, in illustration of oil development.

At the Maine State Temperance Convention, held at Augusta on Thursday, Governor Dingley reported resolutions, which were adopted, setting forth that the present reform movement is one of the more powerful agencies to promote temperance, and making an appeal to the State to support it, and asserting that total abstinence and prohibition of the liquor traffic is the only basis for substantial progress in the temperance cause.

SECOND EDITION.

Our Spanish Relations.

The President Submits the Correspondence to the House

Instructions from Secretary Fish to Minister Cushing.

Tenor of the Circular Note to Foreign Governments.

The Time Come for the United States to Interfere in the Cuban Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1876.

The President to-day enclosed the letter of Mr. Fish and copies of the correspondence to the House of Representatives, in response to the resolution of that body calling for copies of the correspondence in relation to the Cuban question. The documents are voluminous and comprise much that has hitherto been published.

It appears that on the 5th of November last, the Secretary of State addressed two lengthy letters to Minister Cushing, at Madrid, the first of which refers to the neglect of Spain to comply with the stipulations of the protocol of November, 1873, and particularly in relation to the trial of Burriel according to the terms of said protocol. It appears that no steps had been taken to that end by the Spanish Government, but that it was even then discussing certain abstract questions when it should be making an investigation, without waiting for any communication from the United States. The Secretary says: "It has been and is our desire to adjust this and every other question (and in this desire we have been pressed almost to the limit of endurance) in the same spirit. You have again been instructed to represent to Spain the injury that her course in relation to the Virginius involves to both countries and its effects upon our relations, and therefore it is earnestly hoped these representations may be received in the same friendly and the same spirit. Whether this question shall precede or follow the treaty question or the confiscation cases, is left to your discretion."

On the 16th of November a telegram was sent by Mr. Cushing to Mr. Fish, stating that the Spanish note declined to give the assurance of the trial of Burriel. On the same date (November 5, 1875) the Secretary of State also addressed another communication to Mr. Cushing, which is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1875.

Caleb Cushing, Esq., &c.

SIR—Pursuant to the intimation conveyed in my No. 93, it is not necessary to recur to the general question of our relations with Spain and to consider the progress which has been made in disposing of the outstanding questions which for some time past have seriously threatened the relations of the two countries. At the time of your departure for Madrid, apart from the general question of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Cuba and the failure to suppress the revolution, several prominent questions remained unadjusted. Like questions upon which we demanded necessary before any satisfactory relations with Spain could be established or maintained. Upon all these you were instructed. The most prominent among them were questions arising from the embargoand confiscation of estates of American citizens in Cuba; those relating to the trial of Burriel, an American citizen in Cuba, in violation of the treaty of obligations, and claims arising out of the capture of the Virginius, including the trial and punishment of General Burriel. After the expiration of more than eighteen months, it seems advisable to examine what progress has been made and the present condition of our relations with Spain. In reference to the arbitrary seizure and withholding of the estates and property of citizens of the United States in Cuba, under decrees of confiscation or embargo, co-called, a separate instruction was addressed to you, under date of February 6, prior to your departure for your present mission, relative to the general facts surrounding these cases, to the arbitrary action of the authorities, by which the property of American citizens had been withheld in violation of treaty provisions. In the absence of judicial proceedings, without a hearing and under such circumstances as to call for vigorous protest and demands on behalf of the Government. The general facts surrounding these cases are well known. It is not pretended, so far as I am aware, that any legal justification for these wrongs has been attempted on the part of the authorities of Spain, or that these proceedings in Cuba are defended or upheld. In the contrary, pursuant to the decree issued by the Government on the 12th of July, 1873, the illegality and indefensible character of these acts were admitted and the embargoes were ordered to be removed and the property to be restored. This decree was at first received in Cuba with general satisfaction, but even published or adverted to, and the proceeding of the authorities were in no notable respect changed thereby. At the time of the visit of Minister Topete to Great Britain as Minister of Ultramar, the decree was in some instances recognized and some significant steps taken in individual cases to comply therewith. But in general it was claimed either that incumbrances existed, making compliance therewith impossible, or the delivery was ordered hampered by leases or incumbrances and coupled with unfair conditions or demands, or the delivery was avoided on the ground that the particular property was confiscated, not embargoed. In fact, the decree was treated in general with supreme indifference. You were informed that the President, while not disposed to question the willingness of the authorities in Spain to do justice to this Government and her citizens, expected that means be taken to compel their agents in Cuba to obey the orders of the supreme Government. Such was the condition of the question when you took your departure. Numbers of American citizens had at this time been driven from their property and were anxiously awaiting the performance of the promises and assurances which had been given by the Spanish Government. In spite of all the efforts which you have made, intelligent and energetic as they have been, no effectual result has been accomplished. Immediately after you had entered on your duties, the year November, 1874, and as you reported a conversation with Mr. Ulloa having reference to this question, and in your No. 36, June 22, you reported the payment of eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months from February 1st, without interest. The liabilities of the firm were $234,115; assets $150,637.

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In the House, after a long and exciting debate, James S. Tyler, colored, was elected Engrossing Clerk. The Democrats supported James E. Crowell, an inmate of the Soldiers Home. The Ghegan law was passed by a party vote, the Republicans, with one exception, favoring it, and the Democrats, with no exception, opposing it.

same difficulty has occurred in inducing any Minister of State to fairly meet the question and either commit himself to the justification of such practices or to frankly admit that they were in violation of treaty obligations and public law, and to provide a remedy. It is true that in isolated cases when the Spanish Government has been shown that instatance on trial by courts martial implied a state of war in Cuba, which might lead to the legal consequences, the authorities have admitted the justice of our position (as in the orders sent to the Captain General in 1873, proposing the trial of the sailors of the bark Union by the ordinary tribunals, pursuant to the treaty of 1795, as referred to in my No. 246), but in general, when these questions have been presented, the different Ministers of State have contented themselves with an expression of their intention to fairly respond and the intention of Spain to perform all her treaty obligations. Notably among them, you state in your 159th that, after having addressed Mr. Ulloa upon this question in the Dockras case, he promised to treat the same. The question remains unperformed, and although the late negotiations, by which it was hoped that some solution of these questions might be reached, would have applied also to this question, the unsettled condition of the country and the authorities of Cuba are enabled, upon convenient occasions, in obedience to supposed necessity, to again subvert measures, injurious to the United States and often in conflict with public law, which the colonial officers have taken to subdue the insurrection; the indifference and offtimes the offensive assaults upon the just susceptibilities of the people of the United States and their Government, which have characterized that portion of the peninsular population of Havana which has sustained and upheld it, if it has not controlled, the successive Governors General, and which have led to the disregard of the orders and decrees which the more enlarged wisdom and more friendly councils of the home Government had enacted; the cruelty and inhumanity which have characterized the contest, both on the part of the colonial Government and of the revolt, for seven years, and the destruction of valuable properties and industries by arson and pillage (which Spain appears unable, however desirous, to prevent and stop in an island three thousand miles distant from her shores, but lying within sight of our coast, with which the most constant intercourse are unavoidable) are causes of annoyance and of injury to the United States, which it could not be expected to tolerate without the asserted prospect of their termination.

The United States has more than once been solicited by the insurgents to extend to them its aid, but has for years hitherto resisted such solicitations and has endeavored, by the lenander of its good good offices in the way of mediation, advice and remonstrance, to bring to an end a great evil which has pressed sorely upon the in rests both of the Government and of the people of the United States, and also upon the commercial interests of other nations. A sincere friendship for Spain and for the people, whether peninsular or insular, and an equally sincere regard for the integrity and welfare of Spain might injure or humble the ancient alley of the United States, has characterized the conduct of this Government at every step during the sad and distressing years, and the President is still animated by the same feelings and desires—above all things, to aid her people to enter and move upon the path of safety and repose. It will be remembered that the President, in his message, tendered the good offices of the United States for the purpose of bringing to an end the civil war in Cuba. This offer was made delicately, in good faith and in friendship to both parties to the contest. Several months subsequently, on the part of the Spanish Government, while recognizing the friendly character in which the offer was made, replied: "We can better proceed in the present situation of affairs to a final arrangement by conventions at a time will come when the good offices of the United States will be not only useful but impera ably so in final arrangements between Spain and Cuba we will ascertain the form in which such assistance will be needed, and will account upon your assistance." The United States has not offered its good offices for that object would be at any time at the service of the parties to the conflict. This Government has never since ceased to interpose its influence in restoring peace and quiet. The Government of the United States has heretofore given expression to no policy in reference to the insurrection in Cuba, because it has honestly considered that any declaration or adoption of policy on its part would be requirthe Government would be inconsistent with the duties both Governments. Our relations with Spain are in this respect peculiar, and they another self-sacrifice similar to that of the Virginius, other great amount of treasure and of blood. Under stipulated for payment had expired. In addressing to these questions and failures to meet our just demands on the part of the authorities, I must express satisfaction with your patience and energy under embarrassing circumstances, and particularly in beginning anew with each successive change which might force of State and representing again and again these different questions. Progress in these matters has not been made under any discouragement from you, nor from lack of faithful and forcible presentation.

Having presented these particular questions which have lately been prominent as disturbing causes with Spain, it is necessary to add that to the general condition of affairs in Cuba, as affecting our relations with the mother country, I in my No. 74, February 5, 1874, the first instruction addressed to you on the general matters pertaining to your mission, I referred at length to the views entertained by the President and to the position of this Government. It was then more than five years since the organized insurrection had broken out, which the Government of Spain had been unable to suppress. At that time the firm conviction of the President was announced, that whatever might be the ultimate issue of the struggle, whatever efforts might be put forth by the Spanish power in the future, it could not be ascertained that the final issue of the conflict would be to break up the bonds which united Cuba to Spain. While remembering and always giving the most friendly consideration, as one of the family of nations, owes to another member by public law, treaties or the usages of the United States of America, it would be idle to attempt to conceal the interest or sympathy which the whole people in the United States regard any attempt of a numerous people on this continent to be free from the ties which hold them in the position of colonial subjection to a distant power and to assume independence of the right to control which natural rights and the spirit of the age afford to them. Whether the struggle in progress on our very borders, from its commencement has involved the support by a portion of citizens of the United States has disturbed our tranquility and commerce in like manner have in numerous instances the barbarous violations of the rules of civilized warfare and compelled the United States to remonstrate, and in our voice by way of protest; and when, more than all, we see in the contest the element susceptible of the broadest between slavery and freedom, it would be strange indeed if the sympathies and people of the United States failed at any time to take peculiar interest in the determination of such a contest. It is scarcely necessary to say that the sincere and earnest hope of the President is that the Government of Spain may seek some honorable and satisfactory adjustment, based upon emancipation and self-government in Cuba, which would secure peace and afford a prospect of a return of prosperity to the island. Almost two years have passed since those instructions were issued and those strong hopes expressed, and it would be idle to say that the situation has in respect improved. The horrors of the war have been perpetuated, and the inconveniences and injuries which we then suffered have remained, and others have been added which, if continued, have touched new parts of the island and well nigh ruined its financial and agricultural system and its relations to the commerce of the world. No effective steps have been taken to establish reforms or remedy abuses, and the effort to suppress the insurrection by force alone has been a complete failure. In the meantime, the material interests of trade and of commerce are impaired to a degree which calls for remonstrance, if not for another line of conduct on the part of all commercial nations. Whether it be from the inevitable perplexity, from the difficulties which has been made to suppress the insurrection, and from a supposed justification of the policy for the violation of the rules of civilized warfare by other violations, and by acts of cruelty which the progress of civilization in the world is witnessing on the part of the insurgents, whom Spain still claims as subjects and for whose acts she still expects, Spain must be held accountable in the judgment of the world, as she is by the legitimate strife of relative force and strength, but of pillage and incendiarism, the burning of estates and of villages, the destruction of the means of production and of the wealth of the island. The President has endeavored, as you reported a conversation with Mr. Ulloa having reference to this question, and in your No. 36, June 22, you reported the payment of eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months from February 1st, without interest. The liabilities of the firm were $234,115; assets $150,637.

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During all this time and under these aggravated circumstances, this Government has not failed to perform her obligations to Spain as scrupulously as toward other nations. In fact, in single instance has there been any unnecessary suffering because of the embarrassments surrounding the Spanish Government, but particularly ready to give no occasion for complaint, for the same reason, I regret to say that neither the offers of this have ever appreciated our intentions or our purposes in these re-ects and, while insisting that a State of war does not exist in Cuba and that no rights as belligerents should be accorded to the insurrectionists, have at the same time demanded for themselves all the rights and priviledges which flow from actual and acknowledged war. It will be apparent that such a state of things cannot continue. It is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of our relations with Spain that we put on their present footing, that our just demands for the return to citizens of the United States of their estates in Cuba, unincumbered, and for securing to them a trial for offenses according to treaty provisions, and all other rights guaranteed by treaty and by public law should be complied with. Whether the President's Government appreciating the forbearance of this country, will speedily and satisfactorily adjust the pending questions, or whether the issue of empty orders or decrees, without force or effect in Cuba—but by comprehensive and firm measures which shall secure the respected, I anxiously await further instructions. You are, apart from these particular questions, in the opinion of the President the time has arrived when the interests of this country require the intervention of its commerce and the instinct of humanity demands that a speedy end be put to the contest between rulers and subjects, the want of adaptation of the ancient colonial system of Spain to the present times and to the ideas which the events of the past age have impressed upon the peoples of every reading and thinking country. Great Britain wisely has relaxed the old system of colonial dependence and is reaping the benefits in contentedness and the peaceful prosecution of the arts of peace and in the channels of commerce and of wealth. The United States, in the existing civil war, has exhibited the same forbearance, and others have followed. The ravages of a condition of insurrection, turbulence and rebellion.

In addition to all this it cannot be questioned that the continued maintenance, in the face of decrees and enactments to the contrary, of a compulsory system of slave labor, is a cause of disquiet and of excitement to a large class on the island, as also in the United States, which the Government of Spain has led us, by repeated assurances, to expect would be removed, and which the enlightened Christianity of the age condemns. The contest and disorder in Cuba affect the United States directly and injuriously by the presence in this country of partisans of the revolt, who have fled hither in consequence of the proximity of territory, as to a political asylum, and who by their doings are disturbers of the public peace. The United States has exerted itself to the utmost for seven years to repress unlawful acts on the part of these self-exiled subjects of Spain, relying on the promise of Spain to pacify the island. Seven years of trial on this power of the Government to fulfill all that the most exacting demands of one Government can make, under any doctrine or claim of international obligation, upon another, have not witnessed the much-hoped-for pacifications. The United States feels itself entitled to be relieved of this strain, and to adopt measures, injurious to the United States and often in conflict with public law, which the colonial officers have taken to subdue the insurrection; the indifference and offtimes the offensive assaults upon the just susceptibilities of the people of the United States and their Government, which have characterized that portion of the peninsular population of Havana which has sustained and upheld it, if it has not controlled, the successive Governors General, and which have led to the disregard of the orders and decrees which the more enlarged wisdom and more friendly councils of the home Government had enacted; the cruelty and inhumanity which have characterized the contest, both on the part of the colonial Government and of the revolt, for seven years, and the destruction of valuable properties and industries by arson and pillage (which Spain appears unable, however desirous, to prevent and stop in an island three thousand miles distant from her shores, but lying within sight of our coast, with which the most constant intercourse are unavoidable) are causes of annoyance and of injury to the United States, which it could not be expected to tolerate without the asserted prospect of their termination.

The United States has more than once been solicited by the insurgents to extend to them its aid, but has for years hitherto resisted such solicitations and has endeavored, by the lenander of its good good offices in the way of mediation, advice and remonstrance, to bring to an end a great evil which has pressed sorely upon the in rests both of the Government and of the people of the United States, and also upon the commercial interests of other nations. A sincere friendship for Spain and for the people, whether peninsular or insular, and an equally sincere regard for the integrity and welfare of Spain might injure or humble the ancient alley of the United States, has characterized the conduct of this Government at every step during the sad and distressing years, and the President is still animated by the same feelings and desires—above all things, to aid her people to enter and move upon the path of safety and repose. It will be remembered that the President, in his message, tendered the good offices of the United States for the purpose of bringing to an end the civil war in Cuba. This offer was made delicately, in good faith and in friendship to both parties to the contest. Several months subsequently, on the part of the Spanish Government, while recognizing the friendly character in which the offer was made, replied: "We can better proceed in the present situation of affairs to a final arrangement by conventions at a time will come when the good offices of the United States will be not only useful but imperaably so in final arrangements between Spain and Cuba we will ascertain the form in which such assistance will be needed, and will account upon your assistance." The United States has not offered its good offices for that object would be at any time at the service of the parties to the conflict. This Government has never since ceased to interpose its influence in restoring peace and quiet. The Government of the United States has heretofore given expression to no policy in reference to the insurrection in Cuba, because it has honestly considered that any declaration or adoption of policy on its part would be requirthe Government would be inconsistent with the duties both Governments. Our relations with Spain are in this respect peculiar, and they another self-sacrifice similar to that of the Virginius, other great amount of treasure and of blood. Under stipulated for payment had expired. In addressing to these questions and failures to meet our just demands on the part of the authorities, I must express satisfaction with your patience and energy under embarrassing circumstances, and particularly in beginning anew with each successive change which might force of State and representing again and again these different questions. Progress in these matters has not been made under any discouragement from you, nor from lack of faithful and forcible presentation.

Having presented these particular questions which have lately been prominent as disturbing causes with Spain, it is necessary to add that to the general condition of affairs in Cuba, as affecting our relations with the mother country. In my No. 74, February 5, 1874, the first instruction addressed to you on the general matters pertaining to your mission, I referred at length to the views entertained by the President and to the position of this Government. It was then more than five years since the organized insurrection had broken out, which the Government of Spain had been unable to suppress. At that time the firm conviction of the President was announced, that whatever might be the ultimate issue of the struggle, whatever efforts might be put forth by the Spanish power in the future, it could not be ascertained that the final issue of the conflict would be to break up the bonds which united Cuba to Spain. While remembering and always giving the most friendly consideration, as one of the family of nations, owes to another member by public law, treaties or the usages of the United States of America, it would be idle to attempt to conceal the interest or sympathy which the whole people in the United States regard any attempt of a numerous people on this continent to be free from the ties which hold them in the position of colonial subjection to a distant power and to assume independence of the right to control which natural rights and the spirit of the age afford to them. Whether the struggle in progress on our very borders, from its commencement has involved the support by a portion of citizens of the United States has disturbed our tranquility and commerce in like manner have in numerous instances the barbarous violations of the rules of civilized warfare and compelled the United States to remonstrate, and in our voice by way of protest; and when, more than all, we see in the contest the element susceptible of the broadest between slavery and freedom, it would be strange indeed if the sympathies and people of the United States failed at any time to take peculiar interest in the determination of such a contest. It is scarcely necessary to say that the sincere and earnest hope of the President is that the Government of Spain may seek some honorable and satisfactory adjustment, based upon emancipation and self-government in Cuba, which would secure peace and afford a prospect of a return of prosperity to the island. Almost two years have passed since those instructions were issued and those strong hopes expressed, and it would be idle to say that the situation has in respect improved. The horrors of the war have been perpetuated, and the inconveniences and injuries which we then suffered have remained, and others have been added which, if continued, have touched new parts of the island and well nigh ruined its financial and agricultural system and its relations to the commerce of the world. No effective steps have been taken to establish reforms or remedy abuses, and the effort to suppress the insurrection by force alone has been a complete failure. In the meantime, the material interests of trade and of commerce are impaired to a degree which calls for remonstrance, if not for another line of conduct on the part of all commercial nations. Whether it be from the inevitable perplexity, from the difficulties which has been made to suppress the insurrection, and from a supposed justification of the policy for the violation of the rules of civilized warfare by other violations, and by acts of cruelty which the progress of civilization in the world is witnessing on the part of the insurgents, whom Spain still claims as subjects and for whose acts she still expects, Spain must be held accountable in the judgment of the world, as she is by the legitimate strife of relative force and strength, but of pillage and incendiarism, the burning of estates and of villages, the destruction of the means of production and of the wealth of the island. The President has endeavored, as you reported a conversation with Mr. Ulloa having reference to this question, and in your No. 36, June 22, you reported the payment of eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months from February 1st, without interest. The liabilities of the firm were $234,115; assets $150,637.

Ohio Legislature.

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The President Submits the Correspondence to the House

Instructions from Secretary Fish to Minister Cushing.

Tenor of the Circular Note to Foreign Governments.

The Time Come for the United States to Interfere in the Cuban Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1876.

The President to-day enclosed the letter of Mr. Fish and copies of the correspondence to the House of Representatives, in response to the resolution of that body calling for copies of the correspondence in relation to the Cuban question. The documents are voluminous and comprise much that has hitherto been published.

It appears that on the 5th of November last, the Secretary of State addressed two lengthy letters to Minister Cushing, at Madrid, the first of which refers to the neglect of Spain to comply with the stipulations of the protocol of November, 1873, and particularly in relation to the trial of Burriel according to the terms of said protocol. It appears that no steps had been taken to that end by the Spanish Government, but that it was even then discussing certain abstract questions when it should be making an investigation, without waiting for any communication from the United States. The Secretary says: "It has been and is our desire to adjust this and every other question (and in this desire we have been pressed almost to the limit of endurance) in the same spirit. You have again been instructed to represent to Spain the injury that her course in relation to the Virginius involves to both countries and its effects upon our relations, and therefore it is earnestly hoped these representations may be received in the same friendly and the

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876.

THE otherwise comely Ohio *State Journal* squints furtively toward a third term. It is edited by a postmaster.

DR. S. S. SCHULTZ, Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville will please accept our thanks for a copy of the report of the officers of that institution.

THE latest proposed amendment to the Constitution is one to prevent special legislation by Congress. This is in the line of an important reform already adopted by several of the States, our own included.

EVERYWHERE, almost, the "Independents" are wistfully feeling their way back into the Republican camp. Even the New York *Tribune* at length confesses that the North has "conciliated" the South too fast.

MINNESOTA, which certainly ought to know whereof she speaks, concerning the Indian question, heartily approves, through her Legislature, the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

THE Southern papers contend that CASSIUS M. CLAY has done nothing disreputable in nominating himself for the Vice Presidency. Of course he has not. The greater includes the less. His apostasy compassed all.

THE Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Lancaster to enable its members to visit the grave of THADDEUS STEVENS and draw inspiration from it; but it is much to be feared they will be tempted to draw it from a source much more familiar to them.

WE OBSERVE that the evangelist MOODY, in his closing address at Philadelphia, used the words "heathen," and "pagan," in the sense of idolators. This is a common error. The terms really mean country people, as contradistinguished from dwellers in cities.

MR. COCHRAN talks about his desire to face his constituents. He must have a great deal of cheek on him to talk about looking in the face the constituents he so grossly misrepresents. He does not, clearly, lack face, but he lacks brains so much that he would accommodate his constituents greatly if he would allow them to put a head on him.

MASSACHUSETTS proposes to give women the right to vote in municipal elections, and at Presidential elections, and a constitutional amendment giving them the right to vote at all elections. This plan, it is claimed, will command much stronger support than one for complete and immediate suffrage. It is the first step that costs. So much gained, the rest will follow in the end.

IT APPEARS that the New York Democrats are not nearly so much at sea on TILDEN as they were a while ago, while there is a growing feeling in favor of ex-Governor HOFFMAN, which is finding quieter but earnest expression. The insincerity and humbuggery of the great "reformer" are daily becoming more manifest, and there will be a tumbling of the whole rottenness pretty soon.

THE grand financial maxim laid down by the immortal philosopher, MICAWBER, regarding the relations of income and outgo, is perhaps receiving more extensive and careful study throughout the country, at present, than any other question; "Annual income, £20; annual expenditure, £19 19s 6d—result, happiness. Annual income, £20; annual expenditure, £20, naught and six; result, misery." It is a good sign.

WE do not believe that a single one of Mr. COCHRAN'S constituents would be grudge the three cents and a half which would be the share of each in the proposed Centennial appropriation, while the act itself would be constitutional, because the Exhibition will be in the nature of a grand industrial university, and therefore warranted by many precedents. Mr. COCHRAN'S arguments do not even rise to the dignity of picayune objections.

THE House Committee on Railways and Canals want the River and Harbor Appropriation bill taken away from the Committee on Commerce and given to them, on the ground that the former committee having been created subsequent to the latter, the duties assigned to it, whenever they conflict with the duties previously assigned to the Committee on Commerce, must be assumed by the committee latest established. This is a matter of considerable importance to various localities asking for appropriations for river and harbor improvements.

THE partisan malevolence of our Democratic contemporary makes it fatuous. I says:

"Two more regiments are to be recruited. The troops cannot be spared from the South with the Presidential election approaching."

This is to be done, if at all, on the recommendation of the Democratic Select Committee on the Rio Grande Troubles, the force to be employed in patrolling the Texan border to prevent Mexican incursions. For ourselves, we are not in favor of the proposition, but it is delicious to think of the incorrigible genius of stupidity that infects the *Post* and makes it strike at its own friends.

It is well for the Democratic party that its leaders in Congress pursue the bottling up policy with reference to most of the Southern members. It turns out that BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, who was so extremely anxious to get at BLAINE, commanded a guerrilla company during the war, and made a business of murdering Union women and children on the Kentucky border. His brother was Dr. Lewis BLACKBURN, who introduced the yellow fever clothing into New York in 1863, and his sister was Mrs. MORRIS, who was tried in Cincinnati for the Chicago conspiracy. Had he been let loose he would have smashed the party into smithereens in his blinded Bourbon fury.

A DECISION of considerable importance to stove manufacturers has just been made by the United States Circuit Court of New York, at Troy, establishing the validity of the "BUSSEY" patent as against that of WILKINSON. The decision derives its importance from the fact that many who are using the BUSSEY & MCLEOD patent declined to pay for the same until a decision was rendered, hoping no doubt that the patent might be declared invalid. All who are manufacturing under WILKINSON'S license are liable for damages. An injunction was granted against the defendants, preventing further infringements. The only appeal from the decision is to the Supreme Court of the United States. The payment of many royalties depended on the issue.

IT SEEMS that, after all, BEN HILL, of Georgia, who struts about in Congress clad in the grave-clothes of the defunct Confederacy, has a martial record of uncommon brilliancy. A Union soldier residing in Aurora, Illinois, recals a singularly heroic passage in doughty BEN'S career. It appears that he was, for a few days—

"A General of Home Guards in Georgia and Alabama, in which capacity at the head of a body guard he went home—of about five hundred 'moss-backs,' he undertook to drive back, from Talladega, Alabama, April 22, 1865, about eighty soldiers of the Second Michigan Cavalry, but suddenly changed his mind, as he lately changed his speech, and, within five minutes after the first rifle shot, he was busy digging the soul out of a noble Southern mule, with a big pair of spurs, and, still at the head of his command. The 'General' left on the field everything that was not fastened to him, such as artillery—two pieces—packmules, overcoats, blankets, his hat, etc. His command did not again get together until the day of his election to Congress."

THE COMMERCIAL says it is charged that Mr. Beck was elected by "fraud, corruption and bribery." When and by whom?—*Post.*

By a Democratic member of the Kentucky Legislature named BOWLES, a representative from Pike county, who in caucus openly charged that one WM. N. ROBB, an active lobbyist for BECK, had offered money to buy votes for BECK. He said he represented a poor but proud constituency, but money could not buy them and he would not sell them out. He personally thanked the other candidate, General WILLIAMS, but he would not vote for a man who wins by bribery and fraud. The caucus might nominate him, but he considered that an investigation rather than an election was in order. To this it was answered by BECK'S friends that he was being slaughtered and assassinated in the house of his friends. One speaker touchingly observed that the trouble was a chronic one with the Democratic party: "there were more pigs than teats to the Democratic sow." Another fiercely said that such charges ought not to be considered for a moment. Mr. BECK was a friend of the South and had liberated it from bondage; the presence of a Democratic majority in Congress was due to him, and that was enough to cover all such charges. The minority requested that the nomination be deferred for a day or two, but the majority persisted in taking a vote. Dilatory motions were resorted to, but the minority were finally choked off, when thirty-five of them, headed by the Chairman, arose and left the caucus. Once or twice there was imminent danger of a fight. One member said "the brats of Louisville would deride such proceedings," and that those who had left the caucus and refused to vote for BECK on pretense that he was guilty of bribery and corruption were CATALINES. Some of the bolters said the caucus was an eternal shame and disgrace to the Democratic party. We anticipated some such blundering confession of ignorance as is embraced in the inquiry of the *Post*, which, not being a "newspaper," can scarcely be expected to keep abreast with the current news of the day.

STATES RIGHTS DEMOCRACY.

The speech of Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, against the Centennial Appropriation bill, furnishes the only rallying ground for the Democracy. He plants himself upon the doctrine of States rights and the inability of the General Government to do *any* thing from lack of power. He believes that we are not a nation; that the General Government is a mere aggregation of independent, sovereign States; and that it has no right to exercise any power not specifically delegated to it by the States. The separate States, according to his theory, can do whatever they like; but the United States can do nothing beyond performing the very limited functions of a nominal central government.

This is Democracy as it existed in 1798, and as it exists to-day, wherever it has any real vitality. It was this kind of Democracy which incited JERRY BLACK, as Attorney General, to advise President BUCHANAN, when the rebellion of 1861 broke out, that he had no power, under the Constitution, to coerce a revolting State into obedience, and it was this advice which unnerved BUCHANAN and palsied his arms while the Southern States, one after the other, seceded from the Union. He permitted them to arm their people with arms stolen from the United States, and to fight the fires of rebellion unresisted throughout the South. It was not treason or the love of treason that instigated BLACK and BUCHANAN to this course, but an infatuated confidence in the Democratic doctrine of States rights, and a confirmed determination to follow that doctrine out to its legitimate conclusions. They did not believe in secession, but they believed in the *right* of secession, and were sure in the conviction that there was no constitutional power to prevent it.

Mr. TUCKER invokes, anew, the Democratic spirit of devotion to this ancient Democratic doctrine and central Democratic idea. He does not care particularly about the appropriation to the Centennial; but he does care about standing by the States right creed, and is anxious to rally his political associates around the only principle they can unite upon. The Centennial appropriation is a mere bagatelle; but the assertion and maintenance of the States rights doctrine is the necessity of the Democratic hour. JEFFERSON spent many more millions than it is now proposed to give to the Centennial, in making the Louisiana purchase, for which there was still less warrant than there is for the Centennial appropriation; but that was to purchase slave territory, and was therefore justifiable, whilst the appropriation to the Centennial is only to commemorate the triumph of freedom. Besides that JEFFERSON always stood by the doctrine of State rights, even though he felt forced, now and then, to set it at naught; and Mr. TUCKER would doubtless willingly see the Centennial appropriation made, in spite of his conviction of the lack of power to make it, if the Democracy of the country would but rally around the States rights standard and so leave the way clear, when the opportunity comes, to get up a new effort at secession and lay the foundations of a Southern empire.

The natural place of the Democracy is with Mr. TUCKER. Their history, their doctrines and their inclinations lead them there, and they will be grossly inconsistant if they do not follow his lead. They have no principles other than those stated by Mr. TUCKER, and no common rallying point other than that which his speech furnishes. State rights and an emasculated central government, without power to maintain its own existence, constitute the Democratic platform. The word-mongers may shake it into a Democratic creed into a multitude of declarations upon public measures of interest; but they all run back to the central doctrine that our Government is not a nation but a mere confederacy, weak and impotent, all the real power residing in the independent and sovereign States, which have gradually conferred a few stunted privileges upon the central agency misnamed by them the "National" Government.

There is this difference in this matter, between the Northern and Southern Democrats, that the latter are free to say exactly what they mean, as instance Mr. TUCKER, while the former shrink from a frank acknowledgment of their position, and skulk behind wordy attempts to conceal their real position. The Southern men are bold and brave, while the others are cowardly and evasive; yet both aim at the same thing. In 1861 the Southern Democrats boldly put their States rights doctrines in practice, and the Northern Democrats, paralyzed with fear and imbecility, allowed them to do so.

Why Mr. TUCKER finds it necessary to reassert this doctrine so loftily, now, we cannot say; but it is presumable he finds it as necessary, now, as it was aforetime, to crack his whip to reorder his Democratic Northern brethren subservient and obedient. The events of the war have rendered the average Northern Democrat very timid about sustaining a doctrine which, followed out in its logical result, brought on the rebellion; but a free use of the old Southern discipline will, in the coure of time, render them all docile and submissive.

MR. COCHRAN, the accidental member of Congress from the Twenty-third district, has been creating a sensation in the House, such a sensation, for instance, as a bull would make in a china shop. The Centennial Appropriation bill offered him the opportunity for airing his constitutional lore and proving that his colleague, HOPKINS, and other distinguished jurists, know nothing of constitutional law. The *Herald* correspondent says that, when he commenced speaking and for some time afterwards, "but little attention was paid to him, but when he warmed up and began to stamp his feet and swing his hands and talk about the sacredness of the Constitution, the traditional constitutional Democrats opened their ears and assisted the gentleman with applause and cries of 'good' and 'you are right.' His main points were that the proposed Exhibition was a private speculation, managed by a corporation of men who declared in the beginning that they did not want a dollar from Congress. Said he, 'strip this scheme of the tinsel that designing men have thrown around it and you have a corporation asking for a subsidy with the avowed declaration of the stockholders that the surplus is to be divided after the Exhibition. The Constitution has been trampled under foot by a Radical administration, and now the Democrats are asked to ratify such violations of law by passing an unconstitutional act. I'll not vote for it; I will put myself on record at the beginning, so that when I go home I can look my constituents in the face,' shouted the perspiring member, amid applause."

As it is his own Democratic colleague who has asked him to "ratify such violations of law," backed up by RANDALL, the Democratic leader of the House, and other distinguished Democratic members, he should have addressed his remonstances to *them*. Such old stagers as RANDALL are not, of course, supposed to know half as much about the Constitution as this young legal squirt, who was never heard of before and never will be again; and it is to be hoped that they will avail themselves of the opportunity and squat at the feet of this new GAMALIEL until they can post themselves about their constitutional duties. The Representative from the Twenty-second district, although beginning to grow as gray as a veteran, should especially embrace this chance to learn wisdom and submit his musty Democracy to the renovating machine of which COCHRAN is the patentee.

We are glad to hear of COCHRAN'S anxiety to look his constituents in the face. They are equally anxious to look *him* in the face and bring him to speedy account. Let him resign, and face them as a candidate for re-election. They will, in that event, elongate his facial outline, and [illegible] to look seven ways for Sunday at once. He knows, if he knows anything (which is problematical), that he is misrepresenting them, and that on a test vote he would be beaten out of sight. He managed, at the last Congressional election, by a political accident, to slip in between two Republican candidates, and he represents but a small fraction of the people of his district. We beg him to come home and look his constituents in the face at the ballot-box.

DR. HOLLAND editorially admits in the current number of *Scribner's* that his views regarding the advisability and justice of retaining the Bible in the common schools, which he has so strenuously urged, have undergone a considerable change. He says:

We very strongly suspect that we, who have hitherto been the advocates of the Bible in the schools, are weak at this point, and that we shall be obliged to yield it. If we teach our form of religion in our public schools the Catholic will wish to teach his form of religion in his schools, and to do it with the public money the same as we do. Can we blame him, and can we resist his claim so long as we maintain our own? If we are going into an action it is well to clear our decks.

It cannot be denied that there is force in this presentation of the case. The chief argument advanced in favor of Bible reading in the public schools is that to omit it is to virtually repudiate the book. But it would seem that the same principle is involved in the case of Catholic scholars who, at the same time, are deprived of the enjoyment of their own peculiar forms of worship; while, to say that our way is right, and their way wrong, is simply the answer of every zealot and bigot since the birth of Christianity. Undoubtedly the withdrawal of the Bible from the public schools would be followed by a demand from the Catholics for a division of the school fund, upon the ground that the schools were "Godless," and that they couldn't conscientiously patronize them. Neither, we think, is there any doubt that all citizens who are outside the Roman Church, would, in that event, decide with one voice that our national interests demand a system of free schools in which the children of the rich and poor may find equal opportunities for becoming versed in those studies and branches of knowledge which are alike prized by people of all beliefs. This seems to be the only ultimate way of uniting the people on the great level of general needs, tastes and facts, over which it is not possible for any quarrel to arise.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The mark of rank in nature is capacity for pain,
And the anguish of the singer makes the sweetness of the strain.

Centennial times, Centennial duties, Mr. Cochran.

"Toledo has just opened a Produce Exchange." For frogs?

Now is the accepted time to work off old Confederate war literature.

By the way, who moved the "political disabilities" of the first traitor, Lucifer?

A centennial coincidence. The first month of this year closely resembles that of 1776.

The name of Blaine acts on the *Post* like a red rag on a Texas steer, every time it is spoken.

Over one hundred schools have been closed in Prince Edward Island for want of teachers.

Says the New York *World*: "Democracy is intrenching itself." So it did in front of Richmond.

Every man to his taste. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls the Union victory of Gettysburg a "disaster."

Now, Moody! The Chicago gas companies have voluntarily reduced the price of gas to their customers!

One of the Boston daily papers has added a writer of obituary poetry to its editorial staff. Gone to meet Childs.

Reactionary as was the speech of Ben Hill, it does not seem to be a whit in advance of the sentiments of the *Post*.

Blobbs has a lady acquaintance who wears a bustle made of railroad bonds. Guess her husband is a Pacific male.

The Democrats are doing a good deal of caucusing now-a-days. They'll do a quantity of plain cussing after the fall elections.

In Wyoming the custom of women serving on juries has fallen largely into disuse, so that few, if any, now thus serve.

Sam Randall wants to abolish the military band at West Point, on economic grounds, but he hasn't returned his back pay.

Retrenchment. The force employed in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard at present is the smallest since the close of the civil war.

The Mississippi Democrats are beginning to talk of pushing Ben Hill for the Vice Presidential nomination. He would "run" splendidly.

A New Jersey paper announces that the Eastern and Amboy authorities are "blasting away at Mt. Parnassus." Where's Walt Whitman?

United States Marshal Murray, of Kentucky, was merrily married the other day. But a wedding is really a sadder thing than a funeral.

A remarkable letter which Lee wrote to Jeff. Davis after the battle of Gettysburg, has just been brought to light. He tendered his resignation.

Somebody who has no fear of being struck by lightning nominates the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company for President.

An exchange has an elaborate article on that celebrated "judgment of Solomon's." We think it was more of a splitting of the difference than a judgment.

Indianapolis grunts with satisfaction because the number of hogs packed there this season up to date has been 258,364, an increase over last year of 11,027.

Does investigation investigate? It is now nearly two months since Congress met, and not a solitary witness has been sworn in a single investigation.

George H. Pugh, too, is tarred with the secession brush. He says the right exists, "not as a right stated in the Constitution but reserved." Guess we'll let it stay so.

Speaker Kerr has properly determined that there shall be no sale of intoxicating drinks in the restaurants of the capitol. But aren't the Southern Democrats mad?

Our Democratic contemporary virtually maintains that any man is a hyena who asserts that Jeff. Davis did not treat the Union soldiers at Andersonville as well as they deserved.

Last year's yield of quicksilver amounted to 86,400 flasks, which should in all conscience relieve looking glass backers and thermometer makers from all anxiety as to a short supply.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Henry Gildersleeve, the famous rifleman, has already become a terror to evil-doers in his new position of Judge of the Court of General Sessions. He sends up guilty men for terms of eighteen years out of a possible twenty.

The Pope, in a recent letter, speaks of Joan of Arc in the highest terms, and stigmatizes the crime of which she was the victim as "The crime of ingratitude which generally follows the greatest benefactions." Joan, as everybody knows, was executed by the Catholic Church as a sorceress, and the Pope, in denouncing her punishment, condemns his infallible predecessors.

A few days ago a man named Reilly, a New York city car driver, being the worse for liquor, mistook an Indian cigar sign for Lo himself, and went for him. He knocked the dummy from its pedestal, clinched it and rolled over and over on the wall with it, all the time frantically abusing it. It was with difficulty the two were separated. The Indian is considerably the worse for the tussle, and the driver is bound over to keep the peace.

What was she thinking of? While Beecher was in the midst of his vehement address to his followers, last week, his face flushed to his hair, beads of sweat on his brow, his whole frame quivering with excitement, Mrs. Beecher sat in front of him and could have touched him with her parasol. She kept her eye steadily on him with an intense, painful gaze; not a muscle moved, and amid the laughter and applause and the shouts she sat as a statue, immovable, turning neither to the right nor the left, and giving no sign.

Terrible revelations are from time to time being made as to the social condition of things in the iron and pottery districts of England. A recent report of one of the Inspectors of Factories reveals a state of things that ought to make that country blush, and prevent English statesmen and so-called philanthropists from ever again pointing to social evils that exist in other countries. Women and young girls are there compelled to do the heaviest and dirtiest work, while their husbands and fathers lounge about in idleness and spend their hard-earned wages. Some of the cases reported by the Inspector are horrible, and all disgusting. Here is one of the mildest. The manager of a brick yard said to a young girl who was looking very ill, "You don't look up much this morning." "No more would you," was her reply, "if you had had a child during the night." Alas!

CINCINNATI, O.

Local Topics—The Cincinnati Southern "Sinking Fund"—Dr. Talmage's Intemperate Utterances—Preparations for the Republican National Convention.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CINCINNATI, O., January 20, 1876.

Cincinnatians, at present, have abundance of food for thought and discussion concerning local matters, and are trying the powers of their mental stomachs in a vain attempt to digest the numerous dishes that they are compelled to swallow.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad affair, which they foolishly swallowed a good while ago, is producing some most griping pains. The original appropriation does not begin to meet the necessary expenditures; and the trustees, like good, faithful doctors as they are, are urging the necessity of an additional appropriation of six millions of dollars. This is a very hard dose for the people to swallow, and the popular outcry is that the trustees are quacks. The six million more, however, is the only thing that can save us, and keep the Cincinnati Southern alive; and, for that reason, many are sensible enough to swallow the dose, though it seems to be a very offensive mouthful.

Dr. Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, responded to a call to deliver his lecture on the subject of the expulsion of the Bible from the public schools, and has delivered his opinions, and thereby renewed the fierceness of a controversy which we hoped had been moderated for a time at least. Dr. Talmage said many wise and good things during the course of his lecture, but some very unwise things also, which counteracted all the permanent good that he might have rendered us. He expressed his own feelings, rather than the views of the people on the subject. He said distinctly that the public schools, being the product of Protestantism, belong to the Protestants. Of course that took with one-sided Protestants and did not take at all with one-sided Catholics; while the more liberal and better part of both sides considered it merely a declaration of war. The subject, however, of whether the Bible shall or shall not be read in our public schools will, in all probability, come up before the Legislature, and be definitely and finally settled.

We are holding our heads pretty high, just now, on account of the honor conferred upon us by the selection of our city for the Republican Nominating Convention. We can furnish ample accommodation for both auditors and participants at our old Exposition Hall, the place of the meeting of the Convention in 1872. There will undoubtedly be a big stir, and certainly a big crowd in attendance. Over one hundred rooms have already been secured at our hotels by some of the States, and everything points to an exciting and highly important occasion. There is such a non-committing of currents of opinion noticeable that unless these currents begin to converge soon there will be some very wild work about the 14th of June. We look for a reign of common sense, however, and will probably find that great motor predominating.

W. M. B.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for February presents an unbroken front of eminent writers. Ralph Waldo Emerson, who contributes to no other periodical in the world, publishes here a stirring and beautiful poem called "Boston," which is very apt to the new year and its national associations. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., considers the comparative safety of railroads, under the head of "The Railroad Death Rate," and Mr. John Fiske, author of Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, treats of "The Unseen World" in a paper of great clearness and deep interest. For lighter reading, there is Holmes's pungent, Fracesca, and a very some charming translations from it. That chief of burlesque writers, Mark Twain, adds to the fund of entertainment a laughable article entitled "A Literary Nightmare." Besides these diverse elements, the number contains two other striking poems, Longfellas to Portelet," by the sculptor, W. W. Story, and "Under Moon and Stars," by J. T. Trowbridge. Mr. Story's poem is a vigorous reply to the recent accusations of fraud against American artists in Italy. Mrs. Fanny Kemble gives the seventh chapter of her autobiography, and there is a very attractive installment of Mr. Howells's "Portrait of Theatricals." The editors, in Recent Literature, discuss the writings of H. James, Jr., and Joaquin Miller, with Morris' "Æneids" and other recent and notable books; while under the head of Art there is a careful article on Industrial Art Education. Education closes the number with some information about Science Lectures for Teachers.

WIDE AWAKE.

Wide Awake for February is a very noticeable number of this rapidly-growing magazine for the children and young folks. The engravings are unusually fine. The magazine opens with an excellent picture by Miss C. A. Northam, illustrating a charming Valentine story by Mrs. Mary E. Bradley, "How They Made it Up." Of the two serials, "The Cooking Club," by Ella Farman, the editor, is full of deeper wisdom than commonly goes to the making of a juvenile story, while "Young Rick," by Miss Louisa Alcott, is delightful in depicting actual little-child-life, Miss Eastman has few equals.

Fanny Roper Feudge, the accomplished traveler, furnishes an entertaining paper "Among the Parsees." But the two distinguishing features of *Wide Awake* this month are the long letter in the "Poet's Homes" series, relative to Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and the initial paper of the "Behaving" series. The latter is prepared by the author of "The Ugly Girl Papers." It is not made up of stale injunctions and Chesterfieldian maxims, but is thoroughly live and modern, like *Wide Awake* itself. None of our young people can afford to be without the magazine. Rev. Edward Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

CAPT. THEO. HYATT,
PRES'T PA. MIL. ACADEMY.

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H. H. McCORMICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 63 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST DECKENBACH VS. JACOB MEYER.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1. No. 214 March T., 1873.

The undersigned, Master in the above case, having been directed by the Court to distribute and among the persons legally entitled to the same, the fund arising from the sale of the partnership property belonging to Jacob Meyer and Ernest Deckenbach, situate in Diamond street, Pittsburgh, and sold on August 23, 1875, by order of said Court, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 63 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, January 25, 1876, at 9 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims to said fund will present them to him.

H. H. McCORMICK,
Master.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ACCOUNT of MADISON DAILEY, Trustee for creditors of CORNELL & DAILEY.

In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, of Allegheny county. No. 199 December T., 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to pass upon exceptions filed to account and distribute the funds in the hands of the Trustee, has prepared his report as such Auditor, and the same will be filed on SATURDAY, January 22, 1876, unless exceptions are then filed. In the meantime the said report will be at my office, No. 160 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, for examination.

R. B. PEFFY,
Auditor.

Pittsburgh, January 10, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL.

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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, 0 Room 9, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

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1876.
GOOD BARGAINS IN
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We are offering some REAL GOOD BARGAINS in a large line of DRESS GOODS of newest styles and materials, and much under former prices in
Plaid Camels' Hair Suitings,
And plain colors to match. Some all wool Plaid Dress Goods, new and handsome effects. Newest novelties in
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In all shades. Special low prices made for
Colored Cashmeres & Merinos,
Drap D'Ete, Silk Reps, Silk Poplins, Suitings, &c., in all the latest shades. At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, a very desirable line of
Dark Dress Goods.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c. Camels' Hair Goods, same patterns as finer goods. At 12½, 15 and 18¾c.
New "Brighton" Plaids,
Now very popular. A very large assortment of desirable
Dress Fabrics,
In Plain and Plaid Colors, at 25c, including goods worth fully 50c per yard.
Will open to-day a new invoice of our own importations of
Black Alpacas and Mohairs,
Conceded to be the best value we ever had the pleasure of offering.
A full line of Black Cashmeres, all grades.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
AT
William Semple's,
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FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Opened a Large Assortment of
LUPINS, FRENCH MERINOS AND
CASHMERES,
IN BLACK AND CLOTH SHADES.
These Goods were bought at the recent Closing Out Auction Sale of Lupin's fabrics in New York. We are consequently offering them at a great reduction on early season prices. Parties in want of Choice Goods will find this a rare opportunity to buy Fine Goods at moderate prices.
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
PLAIDS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS and KNICKERBOCKER EFFECTS at Greatly Reduced Prices. A Large Stock of
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At lowest prices. Ladies' Calico Wrappers. Ladies' Morning Wrappers. Good bargains in Ladies and Misses'
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Of all kinds. Sacquings suitable for Children. Gents', Youths and Boys'
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In new styles of Cloths and Cassimeres. Men's Jeans Pants, &c. All grades and styles of Ladies', Misses, Children's and Gent's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 21, 1876.

The Pittsburgh money market is devoid of any incidents worthy of note and there are no changes in the rates for money or exchange to report.

From mail reports of the Philadelphia stock market we take the following quotations: City of Pittsburgh water loan sevens, 111 asked; street extension bonds 107 bid. Sales are reported of Alleghany Valley Railroad 7 30's at 96; Bennet's branch sevens 92½; incomes 48¾. Pennsylvania Railroad stock has moved up to 55¼ and we expect to see our prediction that the stock will go to 60 verified before the 4th of July.

—The vote, a few days since, in Congress, on the question of repealing the Resumption act, begins to develop more forcibly the fact that the act will not be repealed during this session, unless something new takes its place. It was said by a large number of the inflationists at the time that vote was taken that it indicated nothing further than a desire on the part of members of the Banking and Currency and Ways and Means Committees to have the matter committed to the proper place, so that it might be carefully done. While this is true to a certain extent, yet it is very clear that the House has a working majority of thirty against the repeal of the Resumption act of January 14, 1875.

—The proposition of Senator Sherman to fix the unit of value for coins is a step in the direction of having the dollar recognised as the money of account between this country and Great Britain, and follows out the intentions, or, rather, hopes of some people in England, that the pound sterling will give way to something nearer for a uni o: currency. Three-fourths of the trade of the United States is with Great Britain, and it is recognized here as a very important thing that the discrepancies between the commercial calculations and the actual values between this country and Great Britain shall be done away with. The nations of Europe, outside of Great Britain, are making long strides in the direction of currency reform. So far as the Congress of the United States is concerned it can only fulfill the first object of the Sherman resolution, which is to have Congress recommend some unity of value, and then see what Great Britain will do about it. The Sargent idea of making the silver trade dollar a legal tender to the amount of $20, and the ordinary silver coins of the country legal tenders to the amount of $10, instead of $5, as now, is likely to be adopted. As a matter of fact, the leaders of both Houses contemplate it, and the Administration is said to be warmly in favor of such a scheme.

—Schemes to facilitate the resumption of specie payments still occupy the attention of Congress and the press, and notwithstanding the law making resumption compulsory in 1879, there are few sane men who believe it will ever be carried into successful operation.

We have had the views of a retired bank officer and leading capitalist of this city presented to us in conversation, which seem to us so worthy of consideration that we briefly state their outline:

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington gives the probable amount of our foreign debt at $200,000,000. This debt, it is safe to say, bears interest at the rate of seven per cent. gold on $140,000,000.

The reports of our foreign trade for many years past show that the balance of trade is largely against us, and that that balance, together with the interest on our foreign debt, must be paid in gold and silver, or, as has largely been the case in the past, by the process of new loans negotiated in Europe.

Granting that our exports increase to such an extent that they will offset our imports and we still have the interest on our foreign debt to pay in specie.

The product of our mines is estimated to be about $80,000,000 per annum. As long as we are compelled to ship abroad $140,000,000 in specie or other form to pay our interest account it is manifestly impossible to accumulate any great amount of specie in this country, either in the banks or in the vaults of the Treasury Department.

If by any means we can increase the product of our mines so as to double that amount, making it $160,000,000, we would then be able to pay the interest on our foreign debt and retain at home a balance of $20,000,000 per annum, and that amount in a few years would accumulate a sum sufficient on which to base the redemption of our $750,000,000 paper money. The problem then presents itself, how to increase the product of our precious metals. A glance at the history of our progress in this respect will help us to solve the problem.

During the decade from 1850 to 1860 the yield of our gold and silver mines was between twenty and thirty millions.

With the opening of the Pacific railroads and the lateral lines of road through the mining districts, from 1860 to the present time, the yield of the mines has been more than doubled.

Now, pierce the Rocky Mountains by two lines of railroad, parallel to the present Pacific road, and from these two main arteries of trade will branch off numerous lateral lines to the yet undeveloped portion of our territory which is known to be rich in gold and silver.

That is, push through to completion the two already half finished lines, the Northern and the Texas Pacific Railroads, and the development of our territory, rich in minerals and yet unworked, will follow of itself.

That such a course would in ten years double the present product of the precious metals is as certain as that the building of one road would the lateral roads did accompany that we have seen. With such a result the return to a specie standard would come about of necessity, naturally, and without distressing the mercantile interests of the country.

Should Congress, profiting by the experience of the past, avoiding the errors and extravagances which accompanied the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, extend judiciously a helping hand to the two roads now asking for assistance, the good results that would follow would far outbalance the cost.

The theory thus advanced has the sanction of some of our most conservative and prudent business men, who have devoted much thought to the subject, and is worthy of careful and respectful consideration.

Our daily letter from New York on the condition of the market is as follows:

The tone of the stock market has been less buoyant to-day, and we have to record some irregularity in prices.

There has been no weakness displayed in the leading stocks, however, and it seems as if the bull party were preparing for another upward movement.

The dealings in Lake Shore have been very large. It is rumored that some of the clique stock has changed hands, and that a new programme has been inaugurated, with regard to it. For our own part we think that the leading operators in it will have to put its quotation higher before they can market their stock. Pacific Mail still remains at about 37¼@38 with no new feature in it.

The S. Paul stocks have shown great strength to-day, in consequence of the message of the Governor of Wisconsin to the State Legislature, which is emphatically in favor of a repeal of the Potter law.

Western Union is firm and well sustained, and is gaining friends every day.

Ohio and Mississippi is steady, and Wabash has been carried up to 6. From appearances this evening we look for a further recovery in prices before the end of the week.

Money is easy at 6 per cent on call.

—The following local stocks and real estate were sold last evening at the real estate and stock rooms of Thomas F. Stewart, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

6 Shares Exchange National Bank ....$ 65 75
65 Shares Exchange National Bank..... 65 25
65 Shares Exchange National Bank..... 65 00
25 Shares Western Insurance Co..... 60 50
50 Shares Western Insurance Co..... 60 50
10 Shares Allegheny Insurance Co..... 34 50
$2,000 7 per cent. City of Pittsburgh bond 105 50
1 $4,850 bond of Allegheny Co..... 85
10 Acres land in Sixth ward, Pittsburgh for..... 94 50

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 21, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30
Gold	113	113	113¼	112¾	113
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	121½	...	...	...	121½
5-20's, 1865	116¾	...	...	...	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	...	...	...	118½
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¾	...	...	...	120¾
5-20's, 1867, coup	120¾	...	...	...	120¾
5-20's, 1868	121½	...	...	...	121½
10-40's	118¾	...	...	...	118¾
10-40's coupons	119	...	...	...	119
Currency 6's	123½	...	...	...	123½
New 5's certs	106¾	...	...	...	106¾
Western Union Tel	77¾	77¾	76¾	76¾	77
Quicksilver	...	...	25	25	...
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Panama	131	...	133	...	...
Adams Express	...	...	103	...	103
Wells-Fargo Express	...	...	82½	...	83¼
American Express	...	...	58½	...	58
United States Express	...	...	62	...	62
New York Central	...	...	106¾	...	111¼
Erie	...	...	16	16¾	16¾
Michigan Central	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	66¾	66¾	67½	67	...
Illinois Central	...	97	...	...	...
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	...	91½	...	91½	...
Chicago & Western	...	...	41¾	42	41¾
Rock Island	...	107	107½	107¾	107½
S. Paul common	39¼	39¼	39¼	...	39¼
Do preferred	73	72½	72¾	...	...
Wabash common	...	6	6¼	6¼	...
Fort Wayne	...	...	100	...	100
Ohio & Mississippi	...	24½	24¾	...	24¾
Union Pacific	...	...	69	69½	...
Harlem	...	...	124	...	124
Hannibal & St. Jo	...	...	21¾	21¾	21¾
Cin. & I. C.	...	...	19	20	20
Missouri 6's	...	...	...	...	103½

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	85¾
Reading	....	....	42¾
United Cos. of N. J.	127	....	....
Oil Creek	....	....	15¾
Lehigh Valley	65¾	65¾	65¾
Central Transportation	....	....	45¾
P., C., & St. L. m. b.	....	....	....

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 113.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Money closed at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $250,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $223,000. Clearings $27,000,000. Sterling firm at 8 6@8 8834.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 113, with sales in the interim at 113¼ and 112¾. Rates paid for carrying were 1 to 5 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds strong, with Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bond as the feature. State securities quiet but strong. Stocks were active and irregular and the advance, which ranged from ¼ to 4 per cent., extended as a general thing throughout the entire list. The greatest advance was in New York Central, which rose from 108¾ to 112¾, on a growing belief that the dividends this year will be raised from 8 to 10 per cent. There was a subsequent reaction to 110¾ and final recovery to 111¾@112. The advance in New York Central gave a strong tone to the whole market, although the increased strength of Northwestern and St. Paul shares did much toward stimulating the general improvement. Northwestern advanced to 42 for common and 59½ for preferred, closing at a reaction of only ¾ per cent. In St. Paul there was an advance to 39¾ for common and to 73½ for preferred, with the highest quotations current in last sales. Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced to 22 for common and 33½ for preferred, the former closing at a reaction of ¾ per cent. Lake Shore rose to 67¾ and at the close reacted to 67¾. Rock Island was strong. Illinois Central rose to 98. Ohio and Mississippi was active and higher, prices touching 25¾, closing 25¼. Missouri Pacific advanced to 13¾. Wabash to 6¾. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central to 8¾. Erie to 16¾ and Missouri, Kansas and Texas to 8. There is some talk about a compromise between the Pennsylvania and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Companies. Pacific Mail advanced to 38¼ and closed at 37¾@37¾. Union Pacific declined 69¾ to 69. Michican Central advanced to 92. Western Union was strong. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis was strong, rising to 89¾@90, ex-div. Iron Mountain advanced to 20¾ and Panama to 135. Transactions 171,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 1,000 Adams Express, 8,400 Lake Shore, 7,700 St. Paul, 5,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph common, 2,000 preferred, 66,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 New York Central, 18,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 7,600 Wabash. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	76¾	Toledo & Wabash	6
Pacific Mail	37¾	Do preferred	....
Wells Fargo Ex	83	Fort Wayne	100¾
Adams Express	103	Terre Haute	4
United States Ex	62½	Do preferred	19
American Ex	58	Chicago & Alton	3
New York Central	111¾	Do preferred	107
Erie	16¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25¼
Do preferred	32	Hannibal & St. Joe	21¾
Harlem	122¾	Do preferred	33½
Do preferred	133	Burling'n & Quincy	124
Mich. Central	91¾	Union Pac. stock	69¾
Lake Shore	67	Union Pac. bonds	105
Illinois Central	104	Union Pac. bonds, '10	....
Cleve. & Pittsburg	91¾	Do land grants	109¾
Northwestern	41¾	Atlantic & Pac.	13¾
Do preferred	59½	Delaware & Lack	119¾
N. J. Central	105	Panama	135
Rock Island	107¾	Missouri Pacific	13¾
St. Paul	39¾	Mariposa	8
Do preferred	73	Do preferred	15¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121¾	10-40's registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865	117	10-40's coupons	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	6's, currency	123¼
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	123¼
5-20's, 1868	121½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	44¾	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	44¾		

LONDON, January 21, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. Consols for money 93 27-32; for account 93 15-16. United States bonds 5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 107¾; new 5's 104¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 98; Erie 14¾; do preferred 29.

PARIS, January 21.—Rentes 66 francs 32½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 21.—United States bonds—New 5's 100.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Gold 113. Sight discount. Sterling—Commercial 54½@54 54½; bank 54 5@54 6.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 21, 1876.

The market since our last has presented nothing very new or important as relates to prices or demand, dullness being the ruling feature. The wants for purposes merely sufficient to meet current wants. The weather was unusually fair for the season; the oldest inhabitant has no recollection of a similar one. Our rivers are in fair navigable condition. The coal run has been a very light one. The general impression is that a revival of trade is not far distant.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	716	Corn, bus	4,968
Wheat, bush	360	Barley, bus	2,231
Oats, bus	1,853	Butter, pkgs	65
Bacon, tons	100	Potatoes, bus	1,300
Hay, bales	390		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise stated. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market since our last was far from being an active one. There was a fair trade demand for former grades, but higher grades were held rimmerly. The rates have been well maintained. The largest portion of the receipts was shipped direct to the mills. We quote as follows: Michigan white at 38@39; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 36@1 35, the latter for strictly prime quality; Northwestern red $1 35@1 38; new grades are offered unsolicited at $1 32@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. Corn is quiet with light receipts at former prices. We quote: Ear shelled 50@52c; high mixed 50c; low ear 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; shelled in elevator is held at 63@65. Oats were active at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 36@40c; white do at 44@ 42c; Western white 43@44c. Barley—No. 1 much sought after; Canada is held at $1 30 @1 35 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 18@ @1 22; common to prime $1 00@1 10; fall $1 10@ 1 15; low grades nominal at 90c@$1 00. Rye quiet with a sale of one car at 82c, held at 86@ 88c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The receipts have been light for some days, hence the market has ruled firm with a good local inquiry for favorite brands; whilst medium and common grades were dull and not easily disposed of. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 3 white wheat flour at $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 2 amber do at $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@ 7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard grades of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $7 00@7 50; well known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25. Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75. Minnesota $6 75 @7 00; finer 8s. Graham flour $6 00@6 50; patents 8s 50@9 00; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 00@7 25; self raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $2 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 85c per bushel; oatmeal $5 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@ 5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2½@3c ₱ lb.

HAY—The demand was a moderate one. Prices are without quotable change. We quote upland prairie, baled, per ton, $12 00 @14 00; prime timothy at 16@18 00. No. 2 do $12 00@13 00. Straw rules at $11 50@12 00 per ton for baled.

MILL FEED—There is a steady trade at low values. We quote bran at 80@90c ₱ cwt; seconds 95c@1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt; coarse meal in round lots $1 40 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 20@1 30.

Petroleum.

January 22.—The market was a fair one, with a good demand. Sales were made at an advance.

CRUDE—Prices rule strong with an advancing tendency, showing an advance of 2½c per barrel, closing firm. Sales at the wells of 2½c; seconds 95c@1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt; coarse meal in round lots $1 40 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 20@1 30.

REFINED—Ruled firm with an advancing tendency; quoted on cars at 10½@11c. New York—Refined firm for January delivery at 11c bid; 11½c asked. Philadelphia—Refined, standard white, sold at 11½c. Baltimore—Refined is firm at 11½c bid and 11c asked.

OIL BARREL—Market firm. Sales of city make at $1 30; country $1 15@1 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 21.—The *Herald* says: The leading refining concerns yesterday inaugurated a determined bear movement, assisted by many dealers and tankers who desired to sell the market down with the intention of buying in as it declined, insisting as they erroneously regarded the market at the moment to be top heavy. Brokers and dealers all day long watched the operations of the refiners' agent, buying when he bought and selling when he sold. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
United at wells	41 32½	41 33
P. P. certificates	2 02½	2 03½
Upper creek	2 01½	2 02½

The total sales were 240,000 barrels United, 34,000 barrels p. p. certificates and 86,000 Upper road.

OIL CITY, January 21.—The *Derrick* says: United closed strong at 41 32½ asked, 41 31½ bid; shipment 42 05. Sales of 75,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 21, closing 20.—Crude in bulk is held 1c better and refined 2c but these figures check business. The reaction on the creek has tended to the enhanced prices. Quotations are: Crude in bulk 9c for prompt; do in shipping order 11½c; refined 16c bid and 16¾c asked; cases 18¾@19½c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 15½c bid, 16c asked; at Philadelphia 13¾c bid and 14c asked. Naptha is quoted at 8½@8¾.

OIL CITY, January 21.—Market firm and feverish; not fairly opened yet. 41 31½ bid for strictly fresh 41 asked; buyer's option this month 41 35; seller's do 41 30; buyer's option first quarter 41 40½; seller's do 41 35; buyer's option first six months 42 00; seller's option first six months 41 72½; buyer's option all the year 42 30; seller's option all the year 41 90.

TITUSVILLE, January 21.—Market opens firmer @2 0 @2 02½.

WINDUM, January 21.—Market firmer; quoted at 2 02½.

PARKERS, January 21.—Market firm and advancing; United and Union 41 32½@41 33½; outside lines 41 75; shipment 42 05@2 02½.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Petroleum firm; standard white 13¾c; crude 7¾c; cases 17½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 21.—Petroleum firm but quiet; crude 8½@8¾c; refined 14@14½c; cases 18@20c; naptha 8½@8¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Petroleum quiet; crude in barrels 11@11½c; refined 15½c.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—Petroleum very strong; crude 8c; refined 14c.

LONDON, January 21.—Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 9½d.

CLEVELAND, January 21.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11c; State test 12c; Michigan State test 10½c.

Groceries.

Trade was steady in leading lines of staple groceries, 8s, with a fair jobbing demand. Quotations rule steady and unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23	Standard A	10½@
Choice Rio	24	c Standard B	10¼@
Prime Rio	23	c Do. extra C	10¼@
Good Rio	22	c Extra C—yel.	9¾@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	21	c C—yellow	8¾@
Java	33	c Franklin, B	9¾@
Roasted Coffees.		Cut loaf	12¾@
Rio, in papers	24@27½c	Crushed	11¾@
Rio, in grades do	25@28c	Powdered	11¾@
Rio, in bulk	22@27c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	34 c	Good tar X	8 c
Java, in bulk	31½c	Fully do	8½c
Teas.		Prime do	8½c
Young Hyson	65@1 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	60@1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	80c@	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Japan	40@75	Strr ch. N. O.	50@55c
Oolong	25@	Prime	55@
Fancy	1 00	Good	50c
Souchong	35@	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	4½@5	Sugar refining	60c
Silver gloss	9½c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	60 c
Choice Carla	7¾@8 c	Allspice	18@19 c
Patna	7¼@8 c	Cassia	35@35 c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Nutmegs	@1 35
Louisiana	7 c	Pepper	25 c

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 22, 1876.

The market for pig iron continues about the same as at date of our last report.

There has been more inquiry and a perceptible stiffening in the price, with material increase in the amount sold.

The great uncertainty concern the future running of the mills, and the low prices which have ruled on manufactured iron and nails for several months past prevents purchasers from buying as largely as they usually have done at this season. We are reported the following sales:

BITTSMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

300 tons grey forge, f. s	$21 00—cash
200 tons grey forge, f. s	22 50—4 mos
200 tons grey forge, f. s	22 50—4 mos
200 tons grey forge, f. s	22 50—4 mos
200 tons grey forge, neutral	22 00—4 mos
200 tons grey forge, f. s	22 50—4 mos
150 tons grey forge, f. s	22 50—4 mos
100 tons grey forge, f. s	22 50—4 mos
100 tons grey forge, f. s	22 50—4 mos
10 tons foundry	26 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

300 tons close white and mottled	$20 00—cash
200 tons grey forge	20 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	22 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	25 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	24 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	24 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

116 tons foundry	$25 00—4 mos
100 tons foundry	25 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

70 tons No. 1 foundry, H. R.	$26 00@27 00—4 mos

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

January 21.—The market is moderately active in some quarters and rather quiet in others. The inquiry is larger in proportion for foundry than mill irons, but cold blast irons are quiet.

CHARCOAL.

	Per ton.
Hanging Rock, No. 1	—00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 2	23 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	21 00@22 00—4 mos
Southern brands, No. 1	25 00@24 00—4 mos
Southern brands, fo'ge	21 00—4 mos
Virginia No. 1 foundry	24 00@25 00—4 mos
Virginia No. 2 foundry	22 50@23 00—4 mos
Virginia forge	21 00@22 00—4 mos

COKE AND ANTHRACITE.

Hanging Rock, No. 1	23 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	21 00—4 mos
Red Short, No. 1	27 00—4 mos
Red Short, forge	24 00—4 mos
American Scotch, No. 1	24 00@25 00—4 mos

COLD BLAST.

Hanging Rock, car wheel	$40 00@50 00—4 mos
Missouri, car wheel	35 00@40 00—4 mos
Southern brands, car wheel	30 00@40 00—4 mos
Machinery and forge	30 00@35 00—4 mos

CLEVELAND.

January 19.—The following are the current rates per gross ton, for four months' time, subject to change in market. Discount for cash 4 per cent.

FOUNDRY IRON.

No. 1 Lake Superior charcoal	$29 00
No. 2 Lake Superior charcoal	28 50
No. 1 anthracite	25 00
No. 2 anthracite	25 00
No. 1 bituminous	25 00
No. 2 bituminous	25 00
No. 1 Cherry Valley, American Scotch	29 50
No. 1 Cherry Valley, American Scotch	27 50
No. 2 Cherry Valley, American Scotch	26 00
No. 1 Massillon	28 00
No. 1 Massillon	26 00
No. 2	25 00

CAR WHEEL AND MALLEABLE IRON.

No. 3 Lake Superior charcoal	$27 50
No. 4 Lake Superior charcoal	29 00
Nos. 5 and 6 Lake Superior charcoal	29 00

BESSEMER.

Nos. 1 and 2 Lake Superior charcoal	$28 50

FORGE IRON.

No. 1 grey forge	$23 00
No. 1 white and mottled	22 00

—*Commercial Review.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 21, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Chicago spring at 1 01; No. 2 at 1 01¼ spot; 99½c seller February and March; has sold at 1 00¼ seller February; No. 3 81c; rejected 69c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 30¾@31c spot; 31c seller February. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 43¼c spot; 43½c seller February; 45¾c seller May. Rye quiet but steady and unchanged. Barley firm at 85@86c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active but lower; 15 15 @19 17½ spot; 19 12½@19 22½ seller February; 19 30@19 35 seller March. Lard quiet and weak; 12.10c spot; 12.17½@12.20c seller February; 12.32½@12.35c seller March. Bulkmeats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 1 08.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was strong and higher; 1 01¼ February. Corn easier; 43½@43¾c cash; 42¾c February. Others unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Flour firm; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine Western and State 4 50 @4 75; common to good 5 00@5 35; good to choice 5 40@5 90; white wheat extra 5 95@ 6 75; St. Louis 5 40@9 00; extra Ohio 5 00@ 8 75. Rye flour quiet at 4 20@5 25. Cornmeal more active at 3 00@4 50. Wheat quiet and heavy; receipts 21,000 bushels; spring, ungraded, 1 03; No. 1 spring 1 04@1 06; No. 2 Milwaukee at 1 02@1 04; No. 2 red 1 08@1 09; No. 1 white 1 09; No. 2 white 1 09@1 11; winter red Western, no grade, 1 01@1 05. Corn closed heavy and lower; receipts 60,000 bushels; mixed unmerchantable, 52@56c; yellow Western 62@ 65c; white 62@64c. Rye quiet; Canada, in bond, 85c. Barley firm and unchanged. Malt more active at 1 01@1 07. Oats fairly active and a shade firmer; receipts 9,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 41@43c; white Western 44@46c. Hay firm; shipping 85c. Hops firm; State and Western 10@15c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8@8¼c; prime 8½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet; Rangoon 6½c. Rosin quiet at 1 62½@1 67½. Turpentine quiet at 37c. Eggs heavy at 29@32c. Pork dull at 15 70@21 00. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; Western long clear 13½@14c. Lard heavy; prime steam 16¾@16 81c. Butter—Western 16@25c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 1 10¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Cloverseed scarce and wanted at 12½c ₱ lb. Saxseed 61 65. Flour quiet; medium low grades weak; superfine $4 00@4 25; extra 4 25@4 62½; unsound $5 50; Minnesota family 5 75@6 50; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana 5 00@6 50; high grades 6 75@ 8 50. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red 1 37 @1 40; amber 1 41; white 1 45@1 55; Western red 1 05@1 20. Rye 88c. Corn dull; yellow 57 @61c; white 60c. Oats weak; white 40@43c; mixed and stained 42@44c. Whisky steady at 1 11 for Western in iron. Butter quiet and dull; New York and Bradford county extras 32 @33c; do firsts 29@31c; Western extras 27@28c; do firsts 24@26c; rolls, Western extras, 24@25c; do firsts 18@22c. Cheese firm; choice grades New York fancy 13½c; prime 12¾@13¼c; Western fine 12¼@13c. Eggs dull and demand light; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 22@24c; Western do 22@23c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 Western red at 1 38; Pennsylvania red at 1 39@1 40. Corn firm; the width of the Mississippi is 2,325 feet at low water stages.

The bids for the transportation of Government freight on the Upper Missouri are the lowest ever made.

DES MOINES is a fickle stream. It hardly gets over a flood when it is reported frozen; it then thaws, floods and freezes again.

The fine steamer Market Boy, Captain Porter, takes her departure for Wheeling and intermediate ports this day at 12 M.

The Steam Exchange, Captain Shuman, is due to-day. She will have dis atch for a return trip to Cincinnati and Louisville.

The United States Marshal will sell the steam ferryboat Bessie Pearl at Dayton, Ky., on the 29th inst., one week from to-day.

The steamers Zanesville, Captain Devol, and the New York, Captain Smith, were advertised to leave Pittsburgh for St. Louis, October 3d, 1838.

CINCINNATI.—The Directory of the Eureka Insurance Company reelected Captain John Sykes President, and E. E. Townley, Esq., as Secretary.

The towboat George Lysle went into New Orleans last week with eight loaded coalboats, containing 152,000 bushels of coal, also 5,500 bales of hay.

The steamer Salt Valley is *en route* for this city. She will arrive on Monday and leave on Monday for Ironton. Among her freight list is 100 tons pig metal.

The fourteen furnaces in the Ohio River Salt Company organization made last month 200,000 bushels of salt. The shipments since January 1st amounted to about 9,000 barrels.

The fine steamer Hudson, Captain Wm. List, leaves Bellaire for Cincinnati on the arrival of the I. P. R. train from this city. The Hudson is an A. No. 1 boat in all respects.

W. C. NEWTON, second mate of the Ohio No. 4, is sick, and James Halliday, engineer, is in Gallipolis. Both are indicted for the fraudulent of a hand on deck, and the latter has not yet been arrested.

CAPTAIN GRANT MARSH, now of Yankton, has five children and three steam forty-boats which ought to be enough for any man. Theboats are the Hiram Wood, Belle of Lexington and City of Yankton.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A boy named Lawrence Long left here twelve weeks since on the steamer John Gilmore, and has not since been heard from. Any information concerning him will be gladly received by his mother, who resides in this city.

THE New Orleans *Times* of the 16th says: The weather was clear and cold. Considerable business was visible on the levees and commerce was receiving immense additions by the arrival steamers, bringing in large cargoes of cotton, seed, sugar and molasses and Western produce.

THE favorite passenger steamer John L. Rhoads, Captain J. M. Vandergrift, is loading for Louisville. Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers and shippers can make a note of this. When the Rhoads advertises she means business. The clerks are Messrs. Fisher and Greenlee.

A NEW telegraph line, now in course of erection between Vicksburg and Greenville, 100 miles above, on the river, is fast approaching completion. The poles are up to Leota Landing, Washington county, and the wires are up to Skipwith's. Only about forty miles is yet incomplete.

WILLIAM C. FORTER died in New Orleans last week. He was born in Maysville, Kentucky, but has been a resident of New Orleans for twenty years, and during that time has occupied a prominent position in steamboat circles, having filled several places of trust on some of the finest steamers on the Mississippi packets. He has been retired from the river for several years.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republicans* says: A communication signed "Many Steamboatmen" reads as follows: "The attention of the harbor commissioner is called to the fact that the levee being in a very bad condition by reason of the river having fallen so much as to leave a large deposit of mud. If not removed before spring, it will cost much more after, and it will be a dreadful nuisance and obstruction.

AT New Orleans, since the holidays, flatboatmen have not been reaping a rich harvest. About thirty broadhorns were in port last week, and 30,000 barrels of potatoes were on board for sale, with more coming by steamboat. The market was also stocked with Eastern hay, selling so cheap that Western was unable to compete. Potatoes were selling from $1 40 to $2 per barrel. The latter for choice peach blows and early rose.

FOR the first time in a half a dozen years a steamer went up the Kentucky river on Saturday last Saturday, and took out from that place some two or three hundred bales of cotton. Boating in the Kentucky river used to be a good thing, but of late years it has let down consideratly. The Tallassee, however, still maintains its former reputation as one of the best navigable streams of the South, and two or more real nice packets ply there regularly several months of each season.

On the 10th of October, 1839, the following appeared in the *Daily Advocate* of this city:

THE first water in the channel is over two feet in the channel. This is sufficient for the smallest of our steamboats which continue to carry passengers. Freighters are shipping to keep coats for which the present stage of water is highly favorable, enabling them to make rapid passages.

In November, 1839, we find the following advertisements: For New Orleans—Monongahela, Captain Charles Stone. For St. Louis—Pennsylvania, S. Stone, Jr., Commander. For New Orleans—Jewess, Pollock, Commander.

November 18th the following additional ones are announced: For St. Louis—Duquesne, Fairies and Sun: Boston, Wm. Dean. For New Orleans—Creole, R. P. Voorhis.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Scott & Gisal, 250 sks oats; S Sweetland, 2 cars potatoes; Lucy Furnace, 2 cars fire brick; Armbruster & Co, 2 bx cheese; Hay & Bro, 1 do; Hamilton & Co, 2 bx cheese, 1 do tobacco; J S Marker 10 pkgs pots; L L Layton, 1 case; Wm. Flaccus & Son, 1 bx tallow, 1 tub do, 1 keg do; Jno G Brant, 1

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank PITTSBURGH, PA., January 21, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ta'r.	Hum	W'ND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.430	32	60	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.445	40	50	N.W.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.504	32	40	N.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.471 Highest thermom....40
Mean thermom.... 34 Lowest thermom....24

The Troubadours.

The entertainment of the Trubadours, at Library Hall last evening, was a great success. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by a fashionable audience, and everybody was highly pleased with the performances.

Meeting of Newspaper Men.

Members of the press of the two cities will meet this afternoon at four o'clock at the *Chronicle* office to take suitable action on the death of David L. Fleming, Esq., late one of the proprietors of the *Gazette*.

For Everybody.

The usual weekly bundle of choice literature finds its way to this office from Gildersleeve & Co.'s, 69 Fifth avenue. They are prepared to supply everybody with all the new books, illustrated papers, magazines, games, fine stationery, notions, pocketbooks, etc., and sell them at unusually low prices.

Knap's Battery.

At a special meeting of Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, held at the armory on Friday evening, January 21, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this organization are due and are hereby tendered to the members of the State Assembly from the North Side for the uniform kindness and attention experienced by us at their hands, and for courtesies extended that rendered our movement on Harrisburg threefold more pleasant and agreeable than it otherwise would have been.

Lieut. J. D. WALKER,
Chairman Committee.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Before Judge McCandless.

In admiralty, the case of John S. Adams *et al. vs.* the steam tug Storm, was taken up and the report of D. F. Patterson, Esq., commissioner, distributing the funds, was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

In the case of the Government vs. Capt. John McCloskey, the clerk was ordered to pay $200.25, the amount in the registry of the Court, to the Surveyor of Customs.

Andrew Knipschelle, bankrupt, Allegheny City. After argument, the restraining order granted against J. W. Thompson, *et al.*, was dissolved, and injunction refused.

Walter Byron, *et al.*, filed a petition in bankruptcy against G. A. Mundorff, of Pittsburgh. The usual order was granted.

D. Wyman, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made restraining the Masonic Fund Society *et al.* from interfering with the property of bankrupt.

Harry McGregor, *debtor, Allegheny City.* A similar order was granted against John Daisal *et al.*

Joseph Strick, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Bankrupt discharged.

Snow & Swart, bankrupts, Bradford county. Uncollected notes and book accounts ordered to be sold.

Gerry, Tilton, Caldwell & Co. et al., creditors, *vs.* the Pittsburgh Bolt Company. Jury trial ordered at next February special term, at Pittsburgh.

Christ. L. Graff, debtor, Pittsburgh. Rule granted on trustees to show cause why they should not issue on a certain mortgage.

Hehn, Noble & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The election of John R. Wightman, of Pittsburgh, and John M. Southworth, of Allegheny, as assignees, is approved.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Matthew Fay, *alias* Fog, charged by Nancy R. Kennedy with false pretense, plead *nolo contendere*.

Wm. Wagner *alias* Wm. Hart plead guilty to a misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding John Carroll.

Albert Steen, on a similar charge, was allowed a *nolle pros.* by entering into recognizance in $300 to keep the peace for one year.

John Sharty was convicted of false pretense, charged by Benjamin Carter, but recommended to mercy.

Richard Splane, charged with being a common gambler and keeping a gambling house, pleaded *nolo contendere*.

As the instance of prosecutor, a *nolle pros.* was allowed Matthew Fog, *alias* Morrow, charged by John McClintock with false pretense.

[illegible] in the case of Michael Quinn, charged by officer Lyons with assault and battery.

Hubert Hoffman and Theodore Farrar were on trial on a charge of the larceny of twenty keys valued at twenty cents each from Wm. Smith.

Persons interested in surety and desertion cases are notified that to-day will be the last opportunity, during this session, afforded for their disposal.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The cases of Joseph Ewing *vs.* Joseph West's executor, and Frank Patterson *vs.* John McGinnis, are on trial.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of John H. Hune. Leave granted Sheriff to pay into court proceeds of sale under a certain execution.

Estate of John C. Kelso, deceased. In the matter of the rule to open confirmation of account, a decree was made on petition and answer. Redistribution made.

The report of the auditor in the matter of testimony in the matter of the exceptions to account of executor of the estate of John Crawford. Argument will be had this morning.

THE TRADESMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Committee of Compromise.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the members of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, while the report of the Committee of Investigation against the legality of the election was adopted, the chairman was instructed to appoint two persons on each side, the four to choose a fifth who should consider the question of compromise between the warring elements. By this action it is hoped that an amicable adjustment of the difficulty may be established on the basis of mutual concessions to the guarantors. The committees were to be appointed by the chairman, Captain Batchelor, at the suggestion of the two sides, and yesterday, in accordance with this action, he named on the part of the guarantors Mr. T. N. Miller and Mr. T. S. Owens, and on the part of the life members Mr. W. Watson and Mr. John H. Ricketson.

OBITUARY.

David L. Fleming.

It is with profound regret that we announce the death of David L. Fleming, managing editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which sad event occurred yesterday morning at his late residence, No. 23 Congress street. Mr. Fleming was born in Chester county, this State, in 1835, and came to this city in his boyhood, where he learnt the printer's trade, and as long ago as 1853, the writer of this article remembers him as holding a situation as compositor in the office of the *Union*, where he subsequently, in 1855, held the position of foreman. After the publication of the *Union* was suspended Mr. F. took the foremanship of the *True Press*, and about twelve years ago he assumed a similar position in the *Gazette* office, in which establishment he remained up to the time of his demise. By his steadiness and industry he worked himself into a joint proprietorship, and became managing editor, which position he filled with rare ability.

Mr. Fleming was a man of strict integrity in all his dealings, of a kind and genial disposition, and by his many noble qualities he had become endeared to his associates and greatly esteemed by all who knew him. His bereaved wife and children have the heartfelt sympathy of many friends in their sad affliction.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Heavy Purchase of Valuable Lands.

A few days ago we reported, among other transfers of real estate recorded in the County Recorder's office, the transfer of thirty-nine acres and one hundred and five perches of land on the New Brighton road, in McClure township, from Mr. J. B. Smith to Dr. G. W. Spencer *et al.* As this was a rather heavy sale for these times, amounting to a considerable sum of money, we thought it would be of some public interest to make inquiry regarding it. We find that the property is very valuable, being eligibly located and likely to prove in the near future a very profitable investment to the gentlemen who have been so fortunate as to secure it. The purchasers are Dr. G. W. Spencer, the well known dentist, and Messrs. A. M. Guthrie, W. Irwin and Joseph H. Elton. The price paid was $110,000. Three years ago $150,000 was refused for the same property. From all that we can learn the investment is an excellent one and must be highly remunerative. We congratulate our friend Dr. Spencer that he is enabled, these hard times, to make such a handsome investment, while we know his sagacity in the selection of a place to put his surplus funds where they will "do the most good" is natural with him. The business of dentistry at No. 254 Penn avenue, evidently continues as good as ever; but all sensible people have their bad teeth repaired and lost ones replaced, and of course they go to a first class dentist.

REV. B. M. KERR, of Mercer, lectured on Tuesday evening at Verona.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Investigation Continued.

Charges of Cruelty Only Considered.

EXAMINATION OF INMATES.

Contradictory Testimony on Several Points.

The examination of charges preferred against officers of the Reform School was resumed yesterday, by Messrs. Wells and Bakewell, committee of the State Board of Charities.

M. Swartzwelder, Esq., appear as counsel for Mr. Avery, and J. C. Doty, Esq., for the prosecution. At half past nine the committee met, and proceeded to business.

Mr. Gill stated that none of the lady witnesses was present, as yet.

Mr. Bakewell stated that they would go on with some one inside the institution.

Mr. Gill asked whether the committee would investigate charges of cruelty only, or whether they would include also the general management of the institution, as not tending to reform but rather to degrade the inmates. In other words, that the school is not reformatory, as it should be.

Mr. Wells stated that the Board of Public Charities would investigate any charge which any citizen might lay before them—but not at this time. What the committee were now investigating, was cruelty to the inmates. The other branch of the case, or any other charges which may be preferred against either the officers or managers, will be fully investigated at the proper time and in the proper way.

Mr. Bakewell stated that it was the intention to go fully into any and all matters affecting the management of the Reform School, but the specific matter now before them was the charge of cruelty.

Mr. Gill stated that he wished it understood that it would not be satisfactory to the public until the other branch was investigated.

Mr. Bakewell stated that it would not be satisfactory to the Board of Charities either, until all matters are fully inquired into.

After counsel had been introduced, witnesses for the prosecution were called for, but none had yet arrived.

Mr. Wells said they would hear some of the inmates.

MARY KERNAN'S WHIPPINGS.

Mary Kernan, sworn—Have been here four years; do housework in Mrs. Avery's rooms; am fourteen years old; in the afternoon I go to school from 2 to 4½ o'clock. Go to school in the evening again, and after school attend to Girty and Jack; Mrs. Avery's children) and after that go to bed. Was whipped once or twice. Was first whipped for talking. Miss McCoy whipped me; and used a leather whip. She did not whip me very hard; didn't make me cry; she gave me ten or eleven cuts. The second time I was whipped for not doing what I was told. Miss McCoy reported me to Miss McCoy, and she gave me a five or six cuts with the same kind of whip. Was slapped in the face for talking, after I had been told to stop; Miss McCoy slapped me that time. Mrs. Avery never whipped me, nor never threatened to whip me. He whipped his own children, but did not touch me. He whipped his children for getting whips out and racing the girls with them; this was three months or more ago. I saw it myself. Topsy Black was present. The boys had the floor got the most of the whipping—the most of the strokes were on the bed and floor. Have seen a good many girls whipped, (named half a dozen) Miss Dickey whipped a girl, struck with the whip mostly, and sometimes a little stick. The girls were whipped for talking at the table. Miss Byington used to whip the girls in school with a little red whip when they didn't behave; she only whipped twice a week or so. After she left there was no more whipping in the school; she left a week and a half ago. Have seen Miss Dickey hit Mary Walker with a ruler; saw no others struck by Miss Dickey; now if any girls behave badly they are sent down to Miss McCoy. If I were sent down to Miss McCoy I would expect a whipping, or to be sent to my room. When girls are sent to their rooms they get their meals unless they do something very bad; then they get only bread and water: but they get plenty of bread.

To Mr. Gill—I saw Mr. Avery have a whip for his hand when he whipped the children, but he was not very much excited; did not hear him say anything about "cutting the hide" off.

TOPSY BLACK'S EXPERIENCE.

Topsy Black, sworn—Ellen Herron is my right name; I am over eighteen years old; I was here first two years; then was out six months, and came back two years ago; I work in Mrs. Avery's rooms; clean the rooms first thing in the morning; then [illegible] and they attend; then get dinner; [illegible] school in the afternoon and evening; after evening school put the children to bed and go to bed myself; I have been whipped between six and a dozen times; was first whipped for talking when I was at work in the kitchen, Miss McCoy whipped me with a little whip, not very hard; got about three cuts on the shoulders. Was whipped a second time, about two weeks after, by Miss McCoy. Was whipped once by Miss Byington, for not getting my lesson. All these whippings were with a little whip. Was slapped once by Miss McCoy on the side of the face. Mr. Avery never once whipped me. Remember when he whipped Lucinda Jones, his daughter, for chasing the girls in the hall, and making a noise. He scolded Mary and I for not keeping the children quiet. Did not hear him say he would take any girl's side off. Have not been whipped for over a year. Saw Mr. Avery whip only one girl; he used a whipon her. I suppose Miss McCoy could do nothing with her. She is not now in the institution; saw Miss Kimmel whip girls; saw Miss Miller strike little Mary Davis on the head with her keys; she only struck her once. Mr. Avery keeps his whip in the library; it is a buggy whip.

To Mr. Gill—It was the buggy whip he took from the children; he was not very angry; he was only trying to scare the children. I did not like to go to the sewing room; never did like it; I didn't like to sew; I was never treated unkindly there; some of the girls called it "the girls' hell." Mary Davis was only about eight years old when she was struck with the keys.

ANOTHER OF THE WHIPPED.

Mary Trimmer, sworn—Have been here four years; was sent here by Squire Miller; remember of Miss McCoy coming in and whipping all the girls with a wagon whip; was only whipped once—in the yard—and then I only got it with the snap of a little switch; was once whipped with a little black cowhide, for giving impudence to Miss Miller; was struck on the head and back, by Miss Miller, this time; was struck only struck twice; she struck me because I did not obey her about scrubbing; Miss McCoy slapped me for talking. Miss Pence knocked me over a scrub bucket once, when I was scrubbing the kitchen floor. Miss Pence told me if I did not get at it she would call Miss McCoy. I wanted Emma Blanchard to help me, and waited till she came; Miss Pence shoved me over, upset the bucket and hurt my arm. I did not fall on my face. Miss McCoy was not present. I never heard the sewing room called "the girls' hell." I do not like to go the sewing room sometimes, because I do not like Miss Watson. I did like Miss Miller.

To Mr. Gill—The girls in the kitchen might be whipped when I was not there. Miss McCoy had a large black whip, as well as a cowhide. There was a good deal of scolding in the sewing room. Miss Miller and Miss Watson scolded a good deal, when we did not obey. Miss McCoy never had anything to do with locking me over a bucket. The blow by the keys, from Miss Pence, made a lump on my head.

To Mr. Swartzwelder—I was never punished except for a violation of some rule.

To Mr. Bakewell—Miss McCoy threatened to whip me with the big whip, if I did not behave. She threatened other girls to bring it out.

To Mr. Doty—No one ever said anything to me about what I was to say here; was never spoken to by any officer on the subject.

THE BRUISED ARM AND BACK.

Lucinda Jones, sworn—Have been here since last March; am employed in the boys' dining room; am seventeen years old; have been here two different times; was often reported when I was not whipped; Miss McCoy once slapped me for being out for a drink; it was against the rule to get a drink; she slapped me in the ear. Miss McCoy whipped me for laughing and talking in school; she used a little black whip, about as thick as my forefinger; she struck me a good many times; I stood and took it, it was no use in trying to get away; she struck me very hard; I cried but did not cry out; I had but two thickness of clothing on my back at the time; Theresa Gracey was whipped at the same time, for talking with me. Next morning I showed the dining-room girls my arm. There was a large black and blue bruise on the arm near the shoulder. Next day a girl looked at my back and said there was a couple of red marks on it. Also showed my back to Miss Pence. Emma Blanchard said Miss Pence ought to see it, and I showed it to her the morning of the next day. Miss Pence said "it was a shame." I also showed my arm to Miss Haller and Mrs. Miller. When Miss Nieman was trying my dress on in the afternoon, she asked me what ailed my back. She looked sorry, but said nothing. Have no knowledge of the skin having been broken; my clothes did not stick to the skin at all.

SHOWING TEMPER.

Miss McCoy whipped me a second time for showing my temper; I had to scratch a heading for Miss Miller, and muttered as I went up the steps; for this I was reported; I muttered because I was tired, and was reported for it next day. I was whipped with the same whip, but not half so hard. This was about two weeks after the first whipping; it left no marks. Miss McCoy said she didn't like to whip me that I was too old to be whipped; she talked kindly to me.

A MOUSE IN THE BREAD.

Was next whipped for talking about a mouse that had got in among the bread; Miss Kelly reported me for that; I was scared at the mouse; Miss McCoy whipped me next morning, in the same way, after the report was read; I was struck with the whip about five times; I only called to another girl, Maggie Barr, that there was a mouse in the bread; Maggie Barr was not reported.

LOCKED UP FOR A WEEK.

Mr. Avery never whipped me, but he locked me up for a week for giving impudence to Miss Kelly. Miss Kelly told me to straighten up my back and go to my work, and I told her my back was as straight as hers, and I could not make it any straighter. I was reported for this and was locked up in my room. I was released last Wednesday. I got my meals that week regularly, except once or twice, when it was forgotten. Missed supper twice; don't think it was intentional. For one day I got nothing but bread and water, and got bread and water for one meal each day at other times. Miss McCoy visited me two days after I had been locked up, and asked me if I was not sorry for what I had said; she talked to me kindly, I asked her if I could not get out; she said she would see Mr. Avery about it. Mrs. Miller called one a trollop once; she called Martha Cook a biased thing. Never heard any vile names called. None of the officers talked to me about this investigation.

To Mr. Swartzwelder—Was never whipped except for breaking the rules, and was often reprimanded when I was not whipped; I was always admonished to be good, and was kindly talked to.

To Mr. Gill—Never heard the sewing room spoken of as the girls' hell. Some of the girls did not like to go there—did not like to sew. There was scolding sometimes in the sewing room. I think they always believed me when I told them I was tired. I worked sometimes when I was tired. I was not whipped in the yard, when assisting to carry in potatoes.

Recess for dinner.

MISS PENCE RE-CALLED.

To Mr. Gill—[This witness explained that when she had been charged by Mr. Avery with lugging so much bread, she pronounced it a lie.] Never knew Mr. Avery to be up in time to eat breakfast with the family but once while I was there; never remember any girl with a key; the key had been broken in trying to open the wash house; remember hearing Mr. Avery say that he would blast the reputation of any officer who would prove disloyal to the institution. [This witness also stated the reasons why she left the institution—having made Mr. Avery out a falsifier in regard to Miss Nieman having been under a libel in her church, as already published]. I remained after Miss Nieman and Mrs. McKelvy left, and for a time there was a great improvement. Mr. Avery preached a Presbyterian sermon after that—that is he preached without his surplice.

MRS. M'KELVY'S STATEMENT.

Sarah C. McKelvy, sworn—Came here on 16th of July last, as laundry officer; was here four months; first I had six girls; then five; and after loud complaints got nine girls; had on an average from 75 to 100 pieces per week to wash. When I was introduced to my department, Miss McCoy spoke disparagingly of the girls—said they were thieves and liars—and told me I would have to watch them. Never saw Mr. Avery whip any one. Saw Miss McCoy whip girls. One case horrified me—think it was the case of Annie Curry, who complained of headache; I told Miss McCoy I thought she ought to be relieved from duty; Miss McCoy went up to the girl looked at her and began a vigorous slapping on the side of the face, telling the girl to go to work—that there was nothing the matter with her; I have seen girls whipped, but I can not name any one; I have also seen them slapped about the head and shoulders frequently; had seen Ella Harizell, after she had been sent to herself [illegible]. From the laundry, on one occasion, saw a large woman enter the kitchen, and heard the blows inflicted; did not see any girl whipped, but saw that they were being whipped. Never saw the large whip used. [The witness was asked repeatedly to state, in detail, the whippings she had seen, but she seemed to be confused in this; that she could not comprehend the difference between the general custom and specific acts of whipping.] Saw Hannah Moran struck with a stick, but Hannah deserved it. The stick was about two feet long, and about one inch and a half wide. Saw a girl struck with the stick, in the yard, over the shoulders, four or five times. Can name no other case.

Mr. Bakewell read from the printed statement:

"I saw that horrid whip carried to all departments, and laid on with a right good will."

Mr. Bakewell—Is that correct, Mrs. McKelvy?

Witness was a good deal surprised at this question, and had to admit that she had not seen the whip "laid on" in any department.

The witness next testified to the calling of harsh names—liars, thieves, huzzies, etc. [Heard Miss McCoy address the girls as foul and vile, and told them it was nothing but their vile passions that brought them there. Scolded my girls sometimes, and slapped one girl, I slapped her for refusing to go to work, and for giving impudence. Never struck any girl with keys. Never threatened to kill Mary Foley. I had reported Mary Foley as unfit for duty, but she had been sent back to me as fit—this evidence I had that she was unusually unwell was when she fainted. I could not relieve girls from duty, when they were ordered to work—the work had to be done, and the girls knew it. The girl did not complain at all the day she fainted; but she was ailing. After she did faint, I could not came near her. She was sent to work next morning. I had complained about the treatment, and suggested that the girls be whipped for talking less harshly it would be much better for them. I was told they were there for punishment, not for pleasure. Saw Miss Miller fling a book over across the dining room, because it belonged to the girls' table; she said she would not sit on the same seat they used, they were so vile. Miss Miller said they were more animals than human beings, and moral sausion was of no use. I understood, by Mr. Avery's threat to "blast their reputation," meant that he would attack our moral character in some way.

To Mr. Swartzwelder—I did not know that it was a gross violation of the rules to slap an inmate on the side of the face.

THE GIRL THAT FAINTED.

Mary Foley, sworn—Am seventeen years old; have been here ten months; Mrs. McKelvy made me work till I fell off my feet; I was not in swelling; did not complain to her that day; she had a "pick" at me, and made me work after my regular duty was done. Sometimes she allowed me to rest, and other times she would not. She often threatened to kill me, for making a fuss about my brush.

To Mr. Bakewell—I was not sick before I fainted. The spell came on suddenly. I got sick after that, and was sick seven weeks.

To Mr. King—After I had done my regular work that day, I had to work at the wringer.

MISS NIEMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Nieman sworn—[Portion of her statement read]. It was Lucinda Jones that Thomas Gracy's boy whipped; backs I saw black and blue marks. Was fitting dresses on them at the time I saw the marks. There was a bruise on Lucinda Jones' back, about four or five running across her back. Saw welts also on Theresa's back, and saw black marks on both her arms. Louisa Dresdot was the daughter of the German girl who had the skin beaten off both cheeks. The girl has since left the institution. [Explained the the question of veracity between Mr. Yeager and Mr. Avery, about the church libel matter.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Swartzwelder—The girls in my charge told me Miss McCoy whipped them; never saw any whipping except the case I have mentioned; saw Miss McCoy slapping a girl in the face, in the sewing room; this girl had spoiled a dress sleeve of mine and I was telling Miss McCoy about it; she didn't wait to hear me through, but flew at the girl and slapped her. I made a statement through the newspapers. Mr. Avery wrote that statement and I signed my name to it.

M'ELHENNY STICKS TO IT.

A. G. McElhenny was sworn, and stated that he was connected with the institution from August 1, 1867, till October 1, 1874; was Assistant Superintendent over three years; my duties were confined to the boys' side of the house.

Mr. Wells—I see it stated in various forms that you reported Mr. Avery as saying to you that he was a fixture in this institution, and that the Board of Managers dare not discharge him. Did you make the statement?

Witness—I made that statement.

Mr. Wells—Do you now repeat it?

Witness—I do.

Mr. Wells—Did Mr. Avery explain to you what he meant?

Witness—He did not. He made that statement to me in June or July, 1874; I was debating the question with myself as to the used the language, as stated by me, in the assembly room; we met there in regard to our daily duties; cannot remember what led to the conversation.

Mr. Wells—Did you say to any one that you had knowledge of a misuse of the public funds?

Witness—I never said so to any one outside of the Board of Managers.

Mr. Wells—Have you stated to the Board that you had such knowledge?

Witness—Not exactly that; I have stated to them what I supposed to be a misuse of the public funds. I made the statement to Mr. Yeager in the latter part of August last.

Mr. Wells—You then made a statement to Mr. Yeager of what you supposed to be a misuse of public funds?

Witness—That is exactly so, sir; and I subsequently put Mr. Yeager in possession of what I knew regarding the supposed misuse of public funds.

Mr. Wells—Has this knowledge reference to supposed misuse of funds by the officers or by the Board of Managers of the institution?

Witness—That is a question I will leave to Mr. Yeager to answer.

Mr. Wells pressed the question, and the witness answered: "It had reference to a misuse of funds by an officer of the institution."

Mr. Wells—This is all we desire to ask Mr. McElhenny at this time. Although we have traveled outside of the limit originally marked out for this investigation, the question was asked because it might put the Board of Charities in possession of facts upon which to base future action.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Was any one present during the conversation referred to except Mr. Avery and yourself?

Witness—No one besides ourselves.

Mr. Gill—Did you ever hear Mr. Avery say he could blast the reputation of any offices of the institution?

Witness—Never heard him say that.

Mr. Gill—Did you ever say Mr. Avery said anything like that, or what *did* you say?

Witness—I said it was Mr. Avery's way.

Mr. Gill—*What* was Mr. Avery's way?

Witness—I mean it was the way he expressed himself; I did not mean to convey the impression that I heard him use that language.

A SUPPRESSION OF TESTIMONY ASKED.

Mr. Swartzwelder said this matter of a supposed misuse of public funds had been brought down to a point where an officer of the institution is under that accusation. The publication of the testimony in that shape would give the public a wrong impression, and he would therefore suggest that it be not printed.

Mr. Wells said they would not attempt to suppress any of the testimony. He had already seen it charged in the newspapers that the investigations of alleged misconduct in our public institutions had been one-sided, and it would not do to suppress any of the testimony. The matter under consideration had been traced to the knowledge of the Board of Managers and the State Board of Public Charities, and they will follow it up.

Mr. Swartzwelder—It has been traced down to a certain person, and that person is not afforded an opportunity to defend himself. In justice to that person the investigation on that point should not stop here.

Mr. Avery—I am the person referred to, and I desire the strictest investigation.

Mr. Wells—That admission relieves the question of much of its embarrassment.

Mr. McElhenny—I do not desire to make any charge. I merely stated a supposition.

MR. AVERY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Avery was sworn and examined concerning the practice of discipline in the institution—the modes of punishment and by whom inflicted. He said one way of punishment was corporal; this was generally inflicted with a slight, small stick or whip, and the punishment was administered in a room where none other were present save the acting participants; the children were whipped over their clothes—never on the exposed skin. The [illegible] or female teachers did the whipping on the girls' side of the house. [The witness desired at this point to correct his statement that the whipping was always done in private.] The girls were sometimes whipped by the teachers, in the school, and by the matron in the sewing room, but the whipping was generally done in the dormitory, in seclusion. The reports to witness of late showed very few cases of whipping—only one or two a week. For the last four months witness had known of any whipping in the girls' department. Had heard complaints from teachers of impudence from the girls—some four or five in the last month. Have generally talked to the girls, and passed over their offences without punishment. Another punishment, besides corporal, was placing girls standing in their rooms. They were never kept their longer than a day.

Mr. Wells—Were any girls kept in their rooms as long as a week? How about Lucinda Jones?

Witness—My impression is she was confined in her room three or four days.

Mr. Wells—She says she was kept in her room for a week.

Witness—I did not think it was longer than three or four days.

Mr. Wells—How about a restriction of diet?

Witness—I am afraid my orders in that respect have not been strictly carried out; have ordered inmates to be kept on bread and water and found afterward that I had not been obeyed; I think my orders should have been obeyed.

Mr. Wells—What other punishment is inflicted?

Witness—The only other punishment is restraining offenders from leaving the house.

Mr. Bakewell—How about the boys' department?

Witness—The punishment there is about the same as in the girls department. The whippings there do not average 2½ a week, among 170 boys. As to depriving the children of their meals, my instructions are that no child shall be deprived of a meal. I think a hungry child has great temptation to be a bad one.

MISS BYINGTON'S EVENING.

Miss McCoy, the matron, was sworn and examined as to the punishment in the girls' department. She testified: The girls are sometimes punished by being sent in the sewing room, for an hour; at other times they are confined in the rooms; they are never deprived of their meals. I [Explained the whipping; have heard Mrs. McKelvey and Miss Dickey whipping the children, but they knew no one was allowed to whip but me. Offenders are reported at the breakfast table; we have worship immediately after breakfast, and at the conclusion of worship the offenders are punished. Have never whipped more than two in any one day.

Mr. Wells—What do you use in whipping?

Witness—A small whip—a riding whip.

Mr. Wells—Have you a larger whip?

Witness—Yes, but I have not used it for a year or two.

Mr. Wells—Don't you carry it around?

Witness—What do I want to carry it around for? No.

Mr. Wells—What was the worst kind of punishment ever inflicted by you?

Witness—There was one girl who was marked. This was because her dress was thin. There are no printed regulations in the house respecting punishment; have told subordinates that no punishment is to allowed to be inflicted by any person except myself; have slapped girls; I know it's wrong and I ought not to do it; think it better to punish them in the other ways described.

COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE.

Mr. John Phillips, a member of the Board of Managers, was next examined as follows: The Board have a Committee on Discipline, consisting of five members. The matter of punishment has always been intrusted to the Superintendent and the Matron; the Board have never had a rule regulating punishments, or that they shall be reported to the Committee on Discipline. The Board have rules in regard to the discipline in the house. The superintendent, or clerk, keeps a book of reports, but there is no regular report of punishments.

A CONTRAST.

Mr. Wells said he had quite recently visited the Reform School in Philadelphia, and found there an entirely different order of things. There the Superintendent is required to make daily report of punishments to the Committee on Discipline. An examination of these reports showed that there had been only four cases of corporal punishment in the last year. These punishments were a few strokes on the palm of the hand with a rattan and an ordinary nursery spanking. These were considered all the punishment necessary, and the institution is well governed.

Mr. Phillips—I forgot to state that weekly reports are made to our Committee on Discipline.

A FORMER INMATE CALLED.

James Cassidy, a one-armed boy, was called and sworn—He said he could not testify to anything concerning the institution since 1864, as he left in that year.

Mr. Wells said that was too long ago.

Mr. Doty—We might show Mr. Avery's disposition.

Mr. Wells—His disposition might change in twelve years.

MISS BYINGTON TESTIFIES.

Miss Byington sworn—Was a teacher in the house about seven years; also served in other capacities; had charge of the infirmary for some time. The girls were not troublesome in the school room, and there was very little whipping; the girls who had been in the house longest were generally the worst and hardest to manage; the new girls were not very trouble-some. The inmates were apparently benefitted by the instructions and discipline of the institution; for days and weeks sometimes there was no whipping.

THE INVESTIGATION TO GO ON.

At this point Mr. Wells said he would have to go to Philadelphia, and if there were any more witnesses to be examined he would suggest that the counsel of the two sides arrange as to the manner of their examination.

Mr. Doty—We have other witnesses, and I think it will be necessary to appoint another day.

Mr. Wells—The Board of Charities have already given two whole days to this investigation, and I think we have enough testimony to enable us to get at all the facts in the case.

Mr. Avery was not satisfied that the investigation should cease. Several of his witnesses had not been heard in rebuttal of testimony which had been given against himself and several of the officers to-day.

Mr. Gill—As the evidence stands, the officers of the institution are placed at a disadvantage. I think all their witnesses should be heard. The public are the jurors in this case.

Mr. Avery—I don't wish to draw from the committee what their decision is.

Messrs. Wells and Bakewell (together)—We have made no decision.

Mr. Avery—I don't wish that the decision shall be foreshadowed. If the committee [illegible] let the matter be decided on the testimony already heard. As to the public, I care nothing about it, and I never did care.

It was finally agreed that the investigation should be continued before Mr. Bakewell alone, and an adjournment was had till Tuesday next at 9 A. M.

Mr. Wells said that at the close of the investigation the committee would report the result to the Board of Charities, together with the testimony, and the Board would report to the Governor or the Legislature.

THE OTHER CHARGES.

Mr. Gill desired to know if the other charges—the misuse of funds, &c.—could be investigated.

Mr. Wells said the Board of Charities would investigate any charge made by any reputable citizen.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Gladiator" was played for Mr. John McCullough's benefit, last evening, and drew a tolerably large audience. In this character, which is very well suited to him, the beneficiary played magnificently, and won new laurels. He was well supported in the main.

This afternoon, at the matinee, Bulwer Lytton's "Lady of Lyons" will be given, Mr. McCullough taking the part of *Claude*. To-night "Macbeth" will be played.

Maggie Mitchell and her company will appear on Monday evening.

The Opera House company will appear next week in Youngstown and Wheeling, supporting Mr. J. Newton Gotshold.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Girards and all the company will appear at the matinee this afternoon and again this evening, in fine bills.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

A Large Meeting of Alleghenians—A Solemn Protest Against the Passage of "Bill No. 24."

There was a large meeting last evening of the citizens of the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, in the Sixth ward school house, to take action concerning the bill now before the Legislature, called "Bill No. 24," providing for the issue of bonds for street improvements. The meeting was organized with the following officers:

President—R. H. Knox.

Vice Presidents—A. Lysle, Thos. Jones, Joseph Walton, Robert McKnight, D. L. Patterson, James A. Lindsay, John Trimble, S. P. Ross, Thomas Duffy, E. Robinson, Geo. A. Cochran, S. S. D. Thompson, John Sampson, R. V. Heller, Geo. McCracken, James Graham, Isaac N. Stewart, Wm. Logan, W. W. Speer, L. C. Wyncoop, Bartley Logan, Robert Bailey.

Secretaries—B. F. Collins, M. G. Clarke, George Dean, James Duff, S. A. Stewart, John Dunwoody, Wm. Davidson.

The following gentleman were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: S. P. Ross, J. N. Patterson, J. D. Strouee, Samuel R. McCune, D. W. Riggs.

During the absence of the committee speeches were made by Messrs. John Misgrav, J. O. S. Golden, Representatives Long and Graham, Senator McNeill and others in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. S. P. Ross, Henry Warner, Addison Lysle and Mr. Dunwoody against it.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which, after discussion, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The citizens of the City of Allegheny view with alarm the rapidly increasing indebtedness of our city; it having grown from three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars ($316,000) in the year 1869 to the large sum of one million six hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars ($1,667,000) in the year 1875, or an increase in about five years of one million three hundred and fifty-four thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars, and that, too, exclusive of our school indebtedness, and

WHEREAS, Our expenditures in the year 1874, (Controller's report of 1875 not yet printed) amounted to the appalling sum of one million, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars, including streets and sewers and exclusive of schools; and

WHEREAS, We view with still greater alarm an effort now being made by one of our representatives at Harrisburg to pass a bill, called No. 24, by which an estimated amount of bonds may be issued for the purpose of paving and grading streets, increasing our now far too large municipal debt to a most colossal extent, destroying the value of our property, already most fearfully depreciated, burdening us with taxes, even now distressingly onerous.

Resolved, That the people of the Fifth and Sixth wards do most solemnly protest against the passage of the bill No. 24 aforesaid, or any other act or bill, by which the indebtedness, either actual or constructive, of the City of Allegheny, may or shall be in any wise increased.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Twenty-fifth Stated Meeting.

The twenty-fifth stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' institute assembled in Washington Hall last evening, with a very large attendance.

The Institute was called to order by Professor J. P. Andrews, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The first performance consisted of a "greeting song" by a class of ten girls of the Washington schools, led by Prof. W. H. Slack. The song was well rendered.

Mrs. H. W. Fisher then read the "Relief of Lucknow." She has a fine conception of the spirit of the author, and has a pleasant delivery. "The Lost Heir," containing Irish sketches, was also well rendered. Bridget was very graphically portrayed, which caused considerable of merriment in the audience.

Then followed the "Lecture on Shakspeare" by Mr. W. S. Pier. To say that this was a fine effort for so young a man is but faint praise. We have heard lectures and read essays on Shakespeare, and no person-son we pronounce Mr. Pier's keen analysis of the genius of the great poet an extraordinary effort. His parallel between the styles of Bacon and Shakespeare, though brief, were strong arguments against the belief that the great dramas attributed to Shakspeare were written by Bacon. Mr. Pier's reading from Shakspeare, in which illustrations, and quotations were well rendered.

After the lecture another song was well rendered by the pupils of the Washington schools; also a solo, "Gatherings Shells" by Miss Batcheior.

Mrs. Fisher then read "Aunt Tabitha."

On motion of Prof. T. Jeff. Duncan, the following resolution was unanimously voted: *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Institute be returned to Mr. W. S. Pier for his very able and entertaining lecture, and the Directors of Washington schools for the use of the hall, and to the pupils who furnished the music.

After another song the Institute adjourned to meet at the Ralston school hall, Penn avenue, this morning.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME.

Annual Meeting of the Contributors—Officers and Directors Elected for the Ensuing Year—Superintendent's Report.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Bethel and Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way, was held on the 19th inst., when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Chas. J. Clarke.
Vice President—Jos. Dilworth.
Secretary—Jas. Laughlin, Jr.
Treasurer—R. C. Miller.
Superintendent and Chaplain—Rev. Warner Long.
Executive Committee—Thos. H. Rabe, A. W. Bell, R. C. Miller, F. Woods and John A. Caughey.

The following from the report of Superintendent Long is of public interest:

Chapel services are held every night and three times on Sunday, when they are faithfully instructed in practical godliness, and it is with great pleasure we would here acknowledge the kind assistance of many ministers of all denominations, as well as the Young Men's Evangel